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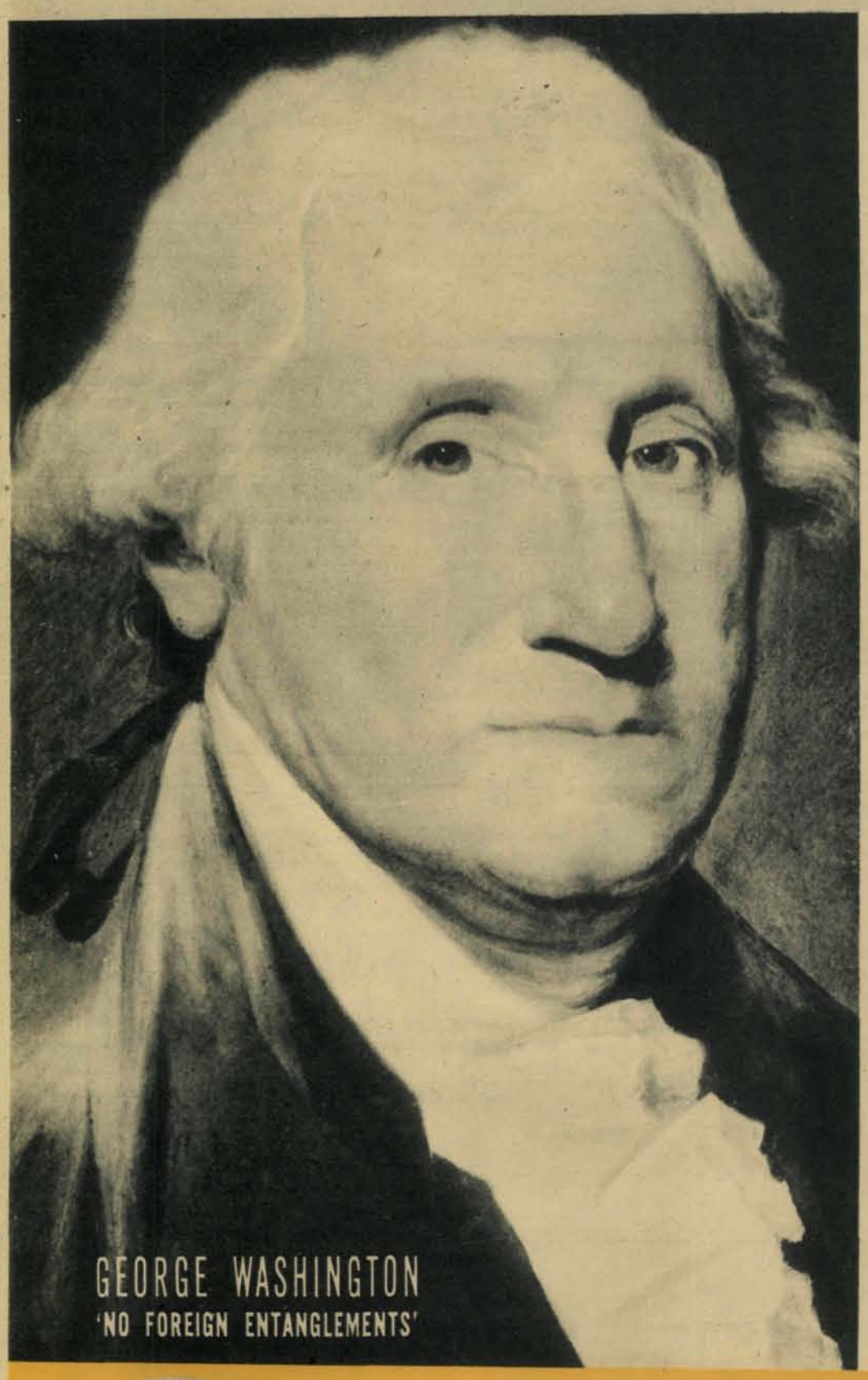
NEW DEAL 'NEUTRALITY' MOCKS INDEPENDENCE DAY



GEORGE WASHINGTON
'NO FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS'

COUNSEL OF WASHINGTON SCORNED BY ROOSEVELT'S FOREIGN ALLIANCE CLIQUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The nation observes the 163rd anniversary of independence from tyrannical Britain this week, but even as the celebration reaches its height in this city, a small group of war-minded legislators is preparing to mock the words of the nation's father, George Washington.

These plotters, bent on breaking the tradition of America's independence, would pass a misnamed neutrality act designed to make this nation a satellite of Britain; an act that would carry us into the next war of hatred in Europe.

The first president cautioned against foreign entanglements for the nation which he nurtured in its early years. Knowing the wily deceit of European diplomacy, Washington bade the people of the United States steer a course clear of foreign alliances.

"Europe," Washington said, "has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote relation. *Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns.* Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us *to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties,* in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities."

If the first president of the United States could have lived to appraise the European picture of today, his caution could be no different, other than to be more explicit.

The "primary interests" of which Washington spoke still are pitting the border nations of Europe against the central powers. The "vicissitudes of her politics" — the imperialism of Britain and France, the nationalism of Germany and Italy—are preparing another war. And the "combinations" of her "friendships"—the darkly-shrouded alliances — are preparing the "collision" of her "enmities." They are following the pattern even as they did in Washington's time.

It is sad to reflect today on the disdain with which the words of Washington are greeted. He asked for everlasting neutrality. Today's administration *is bent on scrapping it.* He asked a commercial policy based on *impartiality.* President Roosevelt and his cohorts are engaged in the bitter business of boycotts, trade favoritism, penalties and commercial warfare.

"Why," Washington asked, *"entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?"*

What are today's neutrality-scrappers doing, if they are not "entangling our peace and prosperity in the toils of European interests," as they prepare to ally this nation morally and physically with Britain, France and godless Russia?

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence," Washington warned, "the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government."

"Foreign influence" is making itself vocal, as the neutrality scrappers, mocking the counsel of Washington, proceed with their unAmerican work. Ahead for America lies two courses. The one pointed out by Washington leads to iron-clad neutrality, peace and prosperity. The other, pointed out by Mr. Roosevelt, leads to foreign involvement, war and destruction.

FROM THE TOWER ★ WINNERS IN THE ANTI-WAR ESSAY CONTEST ★ NEWS OF THE WEEK

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SHRINE DINNER CHATS

From the Rectory

AFTER A LEISURELY meal the other evening, talk turned to a recent Sunday's broadcast, and the paradoxical situation in which America finds herself in regard to neutrality.

By a strange set of circumstances it appears that should either of the pending "neutrality" bills pass in Congress, America's present neutrality would be destroyed, not preserved.

The fault, of course, lies with the administration and the method it uses in pursuing its objectives. It has been charged in the Senate, by no less an authority on foreign affairs than the veteran Senator William E. Borah, that the administration has not the slightest desire to preserve neutrality, and that the present so-called neutrality measures are misnamed.

The Bloom and Pittman "neutrality" bills are designed to make the United States an ally of Britain and France, and if this be neutrality words have lost their meaning.

And if it were not enough for the Roosevelt forces thus to sublimate America's neutral position and throw her into the battle on the side of the imperialistic democracies, the administration a short while ago went a step farther and introduced a piece of legislation that would turn this nation into a "sugar daddy" for British and French shipping interests.

The measure is called the Maritime Commission Bill. It provides for the establishment of a revolving fund by the Treasury to insure in time of war not only American ships, but also foreign vessels "engaged in the domestic and foreign trade of the United States." This means that if a German submarine should sink a British ship bringing a cargo to America, the American taxpayers would have to make good on the loss.

The Maritime Bill, it goes without saying, is the last word in unneutrality. If it is passed, the American people might as well haul down the Stars and Stripes and run up the British Union Jack or the *tricoleur* of France. Any nation that turns its own national treasury into an insurance company for foreign ships is no longer worthy to be called a nation.

Perhaps the most sensible thing for America to do would be to join the British Empire and once again become a colony of the King. This step would demand no great change in the administrative set-up, the only difference being that London then would be able to transmit its orders direct to Washington instead of using the present circuitous route via Wall Street and the British embassy.

In the meantime, however, a few Senators who are still proud of being Americans are preparing to fight the Maritime Commission's bill tooth and nail. Senators like Pat McCarran who have sworn that the Maritime Bill, the so-called Neutrality Bill and all other unneutral measures will pass in Congress only over their dead bodies.

Speaking of the neutrality legislation last week, Senator McCarran declared:

SEN. McCARRAN

"I am opposed to the Sol Bloom neutrality bill. I think that human flesh and blood is the same the world over. I believe that anything that destroys human life by way of war, excepting in defense of national existence, is inhuman and unworthy. I do not believe that American mothers should sacrifice their sons to enhance private profit abroad.

"I shall resist with everything within my power any action on the part of this government by way of legislation or by way of Executive Order which will permit the exportation of gunpowder or munitions of war, resulting in a profit to individuals, associations or groups domestic, to destroy the sons of foreign mothers in a war or a contest where America has no principle involved.

"I shall resist with everything within my power any legislation changing our neutrality policy, which prevents the exportation of munitions of war from America to a foreign country, because by such exportation we would bring this Republic to the brink of war by reason of carrying contraband.

"The lives of the boys of America are too much worthwhile in peaceful activities to be subjected to the realm of being a pawn of governmental controversies, thus to be gunfodder in a conflict in which we have no concern. In other words I shall resist, and I think I belong to a group that will resist to the last of its ability, any legislation which even tends to bring this country into controversies foreign to our American policy of freedom from foreign entanglements."

If America had more statesmen of the calibre of Senator McCarran she would have no neutrality "problem," for her neutrality would be preserved inviolate.

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Vol. 4A July 3, 1939 No. 1

Ewing Galloway

HELLO FOLKS:

Here's your Circulation Manager reporting to you again with a snappy salute and greetings for a glorious Fourth of July.

I suppose you're all set for a scrumptious picnic and have all the sandwiches made and all the swimming suits lined up and checked over and have the family omnibus tanked up, ready to go.

Well, have a good time. I wish I could be going with you, but these are busy times for me here, and I'll have to stay on the job tomorrow, greeting our visitors.

* * *

Seems kinda quiet and lonesome around here these days—so many of our girls are on their vacations. They sure look forward to those two weeks off, 'n they spend more time, it seems to me, running around gettin' ready for them—really, they're more tired out from the preparations than they are from the year's work. People are funny, aren't they?

* * *

The Boss had a week's vacation a couple of weeks ago. He went on retreat, so he called it, down at the Sacred Heart Seminary. It wasn't a vacation like most people have, I guess, because there wasn't any swimming or sightseeing connected with it. Everybody on retreat spends his time praying and checking up on himself to see how he can improve. The Boss says it's like taking inventory—everybody should do it once in a while so's he'll know what's what, 'n how he stands in spiritual matters.

'Course, all this was told to me, and though it was a little above my head, I just looked wise and pretended I understood all about it. I could see the Boss would be happier if he thought I understood why he was leavin' me for a whole week, so I wagged my tail and nuzzled up to him to let him know that it was okay with me.

I felt pretty blue for a while—the house seemed awful empty—but I remembered that I had to be a good soldier and carry out my orders. So I settled right down to business and stayed on the job every minute the Boss was away and before I knew it, he was home again.

The retreat seemed to do him a lot of good. He said he got lots of wrinkles ironed out, 'n he could carry on his work for God and country with more pep than ever.

Of course you know, folks, that the Boss is only one person, and pep or no pep, he can't do this job all alone. He just has to have your cooperation.

Like I've told you before, you've been fine friends, 'n we're mighty grateful to you for all you've done in the past. But gee, you still have to keep working—we just can't sit down 'n let the other fella take up where we left off. We have to keep on the job day and night if we're going to save America for the Americans 'n keep the Commies from taking us over and fixing things so's the Fourth of July will be just another day in the year.

The Boss says we still have a few liberties, and we should do everything we can to keep them.

We celebrate days like the Fourth of July not just to have fun 'n to have a free day, but to remind us of what great things the old patriots did for America 'n the sacrifices they made to give us the freedom we enjoy today. The very least we all can do is to try our very best to be worthy of those sacrifices, don't you think so? We shouldn't let our freedom slip away without putting up a fight—that would be awful.

So I'm asking you as good Americans to do your bit to support the work the Boss is doin' for the good of all the principles the Fourth of July represents. A new subscription to SOCIAL JUSTICE from each one of you each week will give him the ammunition he needs to fight the enemy.

Y'know, the Commies don't like our paper because it's putting you wise to what they're up to, 'n they're doin' all they can to stop its sale. Now you aren't going to let 'em get away with it, are you?

Be a patriot 'n go out and get more and more subscriptions so SOCIAL JUSTICE will be bigger 'n better than ever and better equipped to fight 'em.

Why, we'll make the Commies look silly when our SOCIAL JUSTICE patriots put their shoulders to the wheel. They'll be routed and pushed back so fast they won't know what happened to 'em. I just know we can do it.

C'mon, folks, you're in the army now!

M'gosh, I sound like a general, I do. Well, folks, I'll leave that job up to the Boss, but I'll be happy to serve as your mascot if you'd like—or maybe I'd be better as the waker-upper.

PAL

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Who is the Lord of the World—Christ or a Politician?
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Communism in Wisconsin Shown in Report to Dies Investigator

'Invasion' of University, Labor and Politics Told by Former Red Leader

How Plan to Use Young Jewish Radicals from New York Backfired on Party

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN—Disclosures of Communist activity in Wisconsin—politically through the Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation, in the faculty and student body of the University of Wisconsin, and in organized labor through Communistic control of the C.I.O.—have been given to the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities.

A voluminous affidavit by Ferrell Schnering, former Communist, was given to Thomas J. Nash, senior investigator for the Dies Committee, a month ago.

Mr. Schnering, a resident of Milwaukee, was formerly editor of the *Wisconsin Voice of Labor,* a Communist publication, and former Milwaukee correspondent for the Communist *Daily Worker.* He was a member of the Communist Party for four years, until January 1, 1936. He is now a lecturer for the Catholic Youth Organization.

Wisconsin Took On Red Glow in 1933

Communist activity began to bear fruit in Wisconsin about 1933, Mr. Schnering told the Dies investigator. In politics, he asserted, the Wisconsin Conference for Social Legislation —described as a "Communist front" organization—threatens to become a state power. He charged furthermore that the Workers' Alliance, a W.P.A. employes' organization, is led by Communists or friends of Communists.

Mr. Schnering then described the "invasion" of the University of Wisconsin by New York Communist youth. This influx of young Communists into the University of Wisconsin began about 1928 and 1929, the affidavit states.

"There has been widespread conjecture as to whether the University of Wisconsin is a Communist academy with a bolshevik faculty," Mr. Schnering observed to an interviewer. "As a Communist I used to wish this charge were true."

New York Radicals Saw 'Opportunity'

Radicals in New York, he said, did believe that Wisconsin's state university was "Communist" and entered it because, as he said, "they were almost certain they might direct the American revolution from Madison!"

These young radicals from New York, said Schnering, were all Jews, "but," he added, "*not in any sense whatever did they represent the Jewish people*—it would be quite correct to describe them *as a part of the minority which has been putting the Jews in bad repute.*"

The campus hangout of this New York clique, Schnering said, was the "music room of the Memorial Union building." He added that these radicals became "quite odious to the rest of the student body, *not because they were Jews but because they were Communists.*"

Schnering said he blamed them for fostering a "rather unfortunate situation" as regards anti-Semitism on the university campus.

Boys' Racial Zeal Defeated Reds' Aim

"I recall that during the school year of 1933-34 I had great difficulty with this group," Mr. Schnering explained. "I had warned them that by their actions they were generating anti-Semitism. I insisted that some of them cut their hair and press their pants."

He added that he also had insisted that they "refrain from putting members of their own group into all the leading positions of the National Student League," but that he was disobeyed, with the result that the Wisconsin student body "shunned the N.S.L. like the smallpox!

"I feel quite certain that the very best way to assure minimum results from Communist efforts at the university is to keep a few of this type of Communists on the campus—even at the expense of an occasional scholarship!"

Local Auto Union Pride of Communists

Mr. Schnering's affidavit named a number of Wisconsin labor leaders as Communist party members and devoted many pages of his affidavit to the affairs of the Allis-Chalmers local of the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.), which he described as "the pride of the Communist party."

By 1936, he said, Communists had acquired high positions in many union locals and moved to found a state central C.I.O. body. Representatives of the Communist party who pose as C.I.O. officials rule the organization with an iron hand, he deposed. "They keep the rank and file in complete ignorance of what is happening in the unions. They are in a position to thoroughly trounce all those they define as 'red baiters,' and anyone who disagrees with them in the slightest is so described.

Mr. Schnering declared that the Allis-Chalmers local 248, United Automobile Workers, has "long been the pride of the Communist party." He named several officials as Communists and described the tactics of the "flying squadron," a strong arm contingent to back up red totalitarianism in the union.

'Flying Squadron' Called Private Army

The flying squadron was described as "a private army" of about 150 men. Those who belonged to the flying squadron had to be either members or very close sympathizers with the Communist party. A large number of them did not even work at Allis-Chalmers or belong to Local 248. It was said that a few of them had been unemployed since 1929 and never belonged to any union.

"The most alarming discoveries were brought to light," the affidavit related. "It was discovered that the flying squadron was a mob for strong arm action. Its members were equipped with brass knuckles, and one night each week was spent in drilling in the various techniques of gang fighting.

"The Communists in Wisconsin are in a better position today than they have ever been," Mr. Schnering told his interviewer. "The district council of the U.A.W., which, under the administration of George Kiebler, was a bulwark against the Communists, is now being swallowed by them—*another* 40,000 *American working men being submerged beneath Communist leadership!*"

Organize for Political Action

In September, 1938, the Communists organized the Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation as a means of employing to political advantage the influence they wielded through the League for Peace and Democracy and the C.I.O., Mr. Schnering disclosed.

He named as "fellow travelers" a great number of Wisconsin persons, active as public leaders in various "front" organizations. For example, Schnering's affidavit says of Mrs. Clinton M. Barr, popular Wisconsin club woman: "I witnessed the process by which Mrs. Barr was first duped. In 1933 she made a trip to Paris for the Women's International Peace Conference. Since then she has actively worked for the League for Peace and Democracy. She is not a member of the Communist party, yet it is no secret to her *that the league is controlled by the party.*"

In like manner, the Schnering affidavit characterizes Mrs. Meta Berger, widow of the late Socialist Congressman and editor, Victor Berger, and a former Milwaukee school board member: "Mrs. Berger was also greatly influenced . . . and proceeded to support the American League for Peace and Democracy. It was no secret to her that the league *was controlled by the Communist Party*—she was consciously supporting the Communist Party in its activity within the realms of her own organization, the Socialist Party!"

Leaders Spurn Red Label but Defend 'Principles'

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN—In interviews given to the *Milwaukee Journal,* which gave wide publicity to the Schnering affidavit, Mrs. Victor Berger and Mrs. Clinton M. Barr issued statements vociferously denying any sympathy or support of "Communism," but as vigorously defended their activities in behalf of the League for Peace and Democracy.

Said Mrs. Berger:

"I do not know Mr. Schnering, but I have heard of him. His statement that I supported the Communist party in its activities within the realms of the Socialist party is absolutely not true. The Socialist party knew about my interest in the American League for Peace and Democracy. I never was influenced by any Communist in that regard.

Says Communist Party 'Withdrew'

"I did not attend the first meeting of the league in New York, but I was an observer at its second meeting in Chicago. I reported back to the Socialist party what I had seen there and who attended. I considered it the most aggressive organization for peace in the country. At the third meeting of the league in Cleveland I permitted the use of my name as one of the league's vice-presidents. The meeting was high classed, intelligent and inspirational. Advocates of peace from many groups took part. *The Communist party withdrew from the league at the meeting in Pittsburgh a year ago.*

"Last fall, you will recall, I was tried by the Socialist party for allegedly being out of tune with some principles of the party. Under the decision I was not disciplined. I am not in accord with all the things the Socialist party stands for. I believe in the collective security program, while the Socialist party nationally believes in the isolation policy. I have said many times that I am especially interested in peace and democracy."

Mrs. Barr Still Does Not Suspect

Mrs. Clinton M. Barr said: "I do not know Mr. Schnering or anything about his connections. I am a director of the American League for Peace and Democracy. There never has been any secrecy about that. I do not have to apologize or explain my connection with an organization which is sincerely interested in peace. Now, in such a meeting I do not question those about me concerning their race, religion or politics. I am only interested in their sincerity for the cause in which I am interested."

One Term in White House, But 6 Years

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What Senator Vandenberg of Michigan started when he asked the next President to pledge himself to a single term, was carried on by Senator Edward Burke of Nebraska, when he addressed the nation on his six-year term proposal.

The amendment to the Constitution suggested by Senator Burke, would limit the President of the United States to a single term of six years. The Judiciary committee of the Senate has voted to consider the amendment on July 3, at which time it may also take up the Holt resolution against a third term for President Roosevelt.

Senator Henry F. Ashurst, chairman of the Judiciary committee is a New Deal supporter, and consequently not in favor of the Burke amendment to limit the term of president to six years. However, the Judiciary committee, which played an important part in the defeat of the Supreme Court packing bill in 1937, is not especially pro-administration. It was anticipated that the executive department would try to prevent, if possible, the amendment's ever reaching the Senate floor.

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U. S. Entry in World War Cost 1-Million Lives, Says Churchill

'Could Have Made Peace in 1917, If You Americans Had Minded Own Business!'

AMERICA IS ABOUT TO DECIDE its stand for the next war. The so-called Neutrality Bills of Senator Key Pittman and Representative Sol Bloom, incorporating the Hull "name-the-aggressor" and "lift-the-embargo" proposals, would, if passed, establish this country as a British ally in any foreign war which might eventuate.

Although England is already in default of a $5-billion debt to the United States resulting from the last war, she is daily extending new credits and loans to every nation from Turkey to Roumania. And now, far from appreciating the assistance given by the United States in the World War, Britain admits that she would have been better situated had we spared our men and money and stayed at home.

No less an authority than Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty in the British Cabinet during the World War, in a recent conversation with an American newspaper publisher, has expressed frankly his opinion that *England does not owe the debt that we claim she does.*

Says U.S. Should Share Cost of War

In reply to the remarks of William Griffin, editor and publisher of the *New York Enquirer,* concerning Anglo-American relations and the British war debt, Mr. Churchill now says:

"I think that England should pay every single dollar she has borrowed from your country. But before paying in full she should be allowed to deduct half the cost of all the shot and shell she fired at the Germans from the time America declared war until she put soldiers in the front-line trenches over a year later.

"I was in a position to know just how much it cost England to carry on the war, and according to my figures, England should be allowed to deduct $4-billion, 900-million from the debt America claims England owes her before a final settlement is made. When you declared war, you became partners in war, and therefore your country should be willing to bear its just cost of carrying on the war."

Mr. Griffin told Mr. Churchill that it was our opinion that America had saved the British Empire from destruction and from overwhelming defeat. Mr. Churchill disagreed with him regarding America's contribution toward winning the war, and stated unequivocally that although he was enthusiastic over our declaration of war, he could now see that it was all a horrible mistake, *and that we should have stayed at home and attended to our own business.*

England Planned Peace for 1917

"America's entrance into the war," continued Mr. Churchill, "was disastrous not only for your country but for the Allies as well, *because had you stayed at home and minded your own business we would have made peace with the Central Powers in the spring of 1917,* and by so doing would have saved over 1-million British and French lives.

"We would have made peace with Germany and then there would have been no collapse in Russia followed by Communism; no breakdown in Italy followed by Fascism; and Nazism would not at present be enthroned in Germany. If America had stayed out of the war and minded her own business, none of these "isms" would today be sweeping the Continent of Europe and breaking down parliamentary government."

Mr. David Lloyd George, wartime Prime Minister of England, and one of the powers at Versailles, told Mr. Griffin that the United States could have brought an end to the World War without sending a single soldier to France, a single ship to the North Sea, or a single airplane to the western front, or for that matter spending a single dollar in Europe for war purposes.

Lloyd George Lauds Teddy's Big Navy

"When the World War broke out in 1914," Mr. George said, "Theodore Roosevelt advocated that the United States raise and equip a standing army of 1-million soldiers and build the largest and most powerful navy in the world, and constitute an air force to back up your army and your navy. If you had adopted that program and had your army and navy and air force for war in the summer of 1915 or 1916, and then you had called on the warring nations of Europe to sit down around the council table and talk peace, we would have acceded, because we would not have known which side you might plunge in on, and all the nations in Europe at war would have feared the armed might of America."

In Paris, meanwhile, President Albert Lebrun declares:

"Surely, the United States wouldn't expect us to continue payments on our war debt if we in turn couldn't collect from Germany."

America Able to Impose Peace

Yet administration Senators are forcing the issue in Congress, to pass a law that will make this country a definite ally of those very powers when the next war comes.

The United States is now in the very position described by Lloyd George. America, neutral and impartial, is sufficiently powerful *to impose peace* upon the European powers even now. But America as an ally of either side—America, toying with alien ideologies—loses her influence as an individual and becomes merely another potential belligerent.

The former policy costs us nothing and is more helpful both to victims and aggressors. The latter, as advocated in the Pittman-Bloom proposals, costs us millions of dollars, hundreds of thousands of human lives, countless hours of suffering, and harms both the side we are trying to help and its opponent.

The above testimony of Mr. Churchill proves even more conclusively than logic, that the place for America in a foreign war is at home. Only by avoiding foreign entanglements of all kinds and passing genuine neutrality laws can America manage to stay at home when the war clouds begin to thunder.

And that depends upon what the people's Congress does within the ensuing days.

Ruling Protects Beauty Workers From Racketeers

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS—The right of workers to protect themselves from coercion by unprincipled union leaders has been upheld by the Illinois Supreme Court.

The case involved 16 beauty operators employed by Ross W. Swing in his Chicago north side beauty shop. Swing maintained that a hairdressers' union picketed his shop after his employes had refused to join the union.

In a lower court Swing and his workers joined in a suit and secured an injunction prohibiting the union from picketing his place of business on the ground the organization was interfering with normal trade.

The union then appealed to the Supreme Court.

Congress Passes 1939 Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress has passed the 1939 tax bill. Just eight days before some of its provisions expired, the Senate followed the lead of the House and passed without a dissenting voice, the tax bill (*H. R. 6851*) which eliminates the undistributed profits tax. The House vote on practically the identical measure had been 358 to 1.

In addition to doing away with the undistributed profits tax on business and substituting in its place a flat 18 per cent tax on corporations which earn more than $25,000 a year, the new bill:

Extends for two more years the three cent postage rate with its yield of $100-million a year revenue;

Continues the existing tax rates on corporations earning $25,000 or less annually;

Extends for two more years the "nuisance taxes" which account for $544-million in national revenue a year;

Removes the preferred rates previously granted to insurance companies, banks and corporations which operate under the China Trade Act.

The most debated issue in the bill was the undistributed profits tax, which members had generally recognized as a handicap to business recovery.

The nuisance taxes were also the subject for much criticism especially in the House debate. These include federal taxes on gasoline, theater tickets, automobiles and tires, electric and radio equipment, cosmetics, furs, etc., and have been in existence since 1932. They are sometimes referred to as hidden or consumer taxes, and are the ones which fall heaviest on persons of small income.

With tax revision out of the way for another Congress, the M.C.'s still have to face neutrality, relief, and the new lending-spending program.

Behind THE NEWS ★ *by "Yours Truly"*

DEAR AMERICAN CITIZEN:

A bill recently proposed to Congress indicates the extent and intensiveness of British propaganda in America. This bill, called the Bland-Bailey bill, provides that the Maritime Commission should insure the vessels of foreign nations, whether they carry contraband or non-contraband; whether they sail in neutral waters or in war zones.

The bill provides further that the Maritime Commission shall insure these vessels against war risks and sea hazards. Thus, the ship, its cargo, the property of its personnel and the lives of passengers would be insured by the United States Government. Ostensibly, the bill was proposed to insure the vessels of South American countries, but in reality it is directed toward the protection of British merchantmen. The bill also provides for the re-insuring of insurance companies which will take insurance against war risks and sea hazards for vessels of foreign nations.

* * *

The origin of this bill is shrouded in mystery—the same mystery which surrounds the Gold Nationalization Bill, the Gold Revaluation Act, the Silver Purchase Act, and the Stabilization Fund. In fact, the bill provides that the Maritime Commission shall be responsible to no officer of the government for the use of this fund or for any disposition made of it. In other words, the Maritime Commission's fund for insurance would function in the same mysterious manner as the Stabilization Fund.

Both Congressman Bland and Senator Bailey proposed this bill with identical provisions and without explaining the mysterious origin of it. Only four or five Congressmen knew of the existence of the bill. However, its provisions were so startling and sensational that before hearings are continued on it the Senate and House will investigate the origin of the bill. The framers of the bill had hoped to jam it through to passage without any public or committee hearings. This bill, the framers hoped, would serve as an adjunct to the cash-and-carry provision of the Pittman "Neutrality" bill.

The mere proposal of such a bill seems to answer the oft-proposed question, "Is there an alliance between Great Britain and America?"

* * *

Added to such incidents as the sale of aviation equipment to Britain, the lending of Stabilization Fund money, the combined American and British naval demonstration at Singapore, the transfer of American battleships from Atlantic to Pacific waters to patrol the Far East; while the British fleet was in the Mediterranean and the recent close rapprochement between the United States State Department and the British Foreign Office on the Tientsin, Shanghai and Kulangsu incidents, the mere proposal of such a bill would indicate that there is an agreement tantamount to a treaty existing between the United States and Great Britain.

In fact, we have heard that when and if war comes, American troops will be transported in British merchantmen.

How long can Americans permit the British propaganda machine now functioning openly in the United States to put forth a program that Britain is ready to defend the world's peace and democracy to the last American?

Yours truly

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NO AID FOR POOR IN TAX 'RELIEF' BILL

THE MUCH-HERALDED TAX bill, soon to be passed by the Senate and signed by President Roosevelt, will save big corporations millions of dollars a year in taxes, but the working man, the farmer, and the small businessman will receive no benefit from it whatsoever.

Yet the measure is called the Tax Relief Bill. The name, however, is only half correct. It is true that the bill offers relief for the international banker, the billionaire manufacturer, the $100,000-a-year coupon clipper, but it is also true that it gives no aid to the great majority of the Americans who already are taxed beyond their capacity to pay.

The measure should really have been called the Tax Shift Bill, for it shifts the burden of taxation from the powerful back of big business onto the stooped shoulders of the laborer, farmer and white-collar worker.

Such a bill may last one, two, or even three years but the American people certainly will not tolerate it any longer. Taxes must be apportioned. The bulk of them must fall upon the rich, not the poor. They must be visible, not invisible. People have the right to know what part of their money is going to pay the actual cost of an article and what part is going to pay slyly concealed taxes.

Bankruptcy and chaos are just around the corner when the poorest citizens of a nation have to work hard all day to earn three dollars and then have to pay $1.30 of this out in consumers' taxes when they buy the bare necessities of life.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau was the sponsor of the present tax bill. Secretary Morgenthau lives in a huge mansion along the Hudson River, has had an income since the day he was born, and eventually will inherit the millions of dollars his father gained as a real estate speculator in New York City.

Secretary Morgenthau has never produced a useful thing in his entire lifetime! What does he know about taxes? The answer to this question can be found by reading the so-called Tax Relief Bill.

' ' '

Red Smearers . . .

Another organization has been launched to save democracy in America and possibly the world. Its name: the Friends of Democracy. Its first action: an appeal for $5-million to further the cause.

A glance at the names of the men who make up the national committee gives an inkling of what may be expected from this organization in the future. Included are such good Red Rover boys as Van Wyck Brooks, an author who recently stated that Communists, but not Fascists, should be accepted into American writing societies; such foreigners as Thomas Mann, who recently has been urging America to take the lead in a murderous "Holy War" against Germany; such prominent Jewish lawyers as George Gordon Battle who is to be found wherever Communism is praised and Nazism is assailed.

The organization's course already is mapped out. Communist and leftist speakers will enlist in a nationwide campaign to smear Father Coughlin and all other upholders of true Americanism. Josef Stalin, Franklin Roosevelt, Bernard Baruch and Sol Bloom will be extolled and immortalized. Christianity will be condemned. The British and French Empires will be garlanded with wreaths of laurel and myrtle blossoms, and Christian Spain will be crowned with thorns.

' ' '

Jews Oppose Reds . . .

At its annual convention held in Saratoga Springs, New York, the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham adopted a startling resolution. Among other things, this influential Jewish fraternal group *severely condemned Communism as un-American and as a distinct detriment to world Jewry.*

This action is to be commended highly. In recent years, though many Jewish organizations have voiced their opposition to Nazism, *few have put themselves on record as opposed to the Red menace to American institutions.*

Following the anti-Communist declaration, delegates unanimously supported a continuation of the Jewish boycott against German goods entering the United States. At the same time, however, no one called for a boycott against Russian products.

This is to be regretted. For the Jewish boycott has not only been responsible for the destruction of trade between Germany and the United States but has also cost thousands of American workmen their jobs and their livelihood.

Moreover, the boycott by attempting the economic strangulation of the German Reich is one of the major threats to world peace. What Jews don't seem to realize is that the warlike atmosphere in Germany today is entirely the result of the German financial situation—the same situation which almost caused the bankruptcy of the Reich six years ago and which raised Adolf Hitler to a position of supreme power. By starving German workers, peasants and businessmen, the Jewish boycott is only aggravating this situation, not curing it.

Thus if the Jewish boycott succeeds, Germans will be forced to go to war to prevent their economic annihilation. Deprived of foreign markets for their manufactured goods, Germans will either have to attempt to conquer them by force or perish.

Meanwhile the boycott continues its disastrous effect in the United States. Watch millions of bales of cotton rot in Southern warehouses. American farmers have to plow under or destroy their food surpluses.

A few years ago a great deal of American cotton and wheat used to flow across the ocean to Germany. But now since the Jewish boycott has prevented the sale of German products in this country, the Reich goes elsewhere to buy its needed raw materials.

All this has greatly benefitted American and Jewish manufacturers. The American farmer and cotton-grower, however, have been left holding the bag.

' ' '

Strike Cost . . .

After a ten-month investigation of the financial structure of the United States, a Senate Finance Subcommittee made some startling revelations recently in a report signed by Senators Clyde Herring of Iowa and Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan. Strikes, the report stated, cost America $2-billion, 700-million in 1937 and $7-billion, 114-million in the first five years of the Roosevelt administration.

In other words labor disputes in the period 1933-37 represented a loss of almost $50 to every person in the United States.

If everybody had that $50 today there probably would be an overnight business boom. Certainly in the great majority of the nation's homes the money would not lie idle. There are too many today, even among those fortunate enough to have jobs, who badly are in need of new shoes, new clothing or other necessities.

The Senate report should be taken to heart by those dull-minded radicals who give forth rousing cheers every time they read about another CIO strike. It should not be forgotten that every strike, because of reduced production and reduced purchasing power, costs the American people money.

There is only one way to solve the strike problem and that is by a fair-minded government mediation board which has the power to decide disputes, when representatives of labor and business are unable to reach a settlement.

But it is vital that a mediation board granted such power be fair-minded. It cannot be made up of Communists or fellow travelers, any more than it can be composed of reactionary bankers.

The mediation group cannot be the United States Chamber of Commerce, nor can it be the New Deal's pink National Labor Relations Board.

Corruption . . .

American institutions have so deteriorated, and love and respect for the American flag have so diminished, that in recent years corruption has crept into our country's highest public offices.

This was made quite clear at the trial of Martin T. Manton in New York City. A little while ago Martin Manton was senior judge of the Second United States Circuit Court of Appeals, a judicial body next in rank to the Supreme Court. Today he is a common criminal — a criminal, who, unless his sentence is reversed, must serve two years in a Federal penitentiary and pay a fine of $10,000.

The roster of Manton's crimes makes the penalties seem light. He was accused of having at several instances accepted bribes from large corporations in return for favorable decisions in patent suits, tax claims and other litigation. In one case the prosecution charged that Manton had received $50,000 from a representative of the Dictograph Company.

In handing down the sentence Federal Judge W. Calin Chestnut of Maryland declared: "The defendant, a high judicial officer of the United States Government, was possessed of a great personal fortune which was seriously threatened by financial conditions existing a few years ago. In the attempt to save this fortune he violated the most fundamental feature of his judicial office and agreed to use the power and influence of his great position to procure large sums of money by loans or otherwise from litigants to bolster up his fading fortune. All public office is a public trust, but the judicial office is even more than this. It is a sacred trust."

Former Judge Manton had little to say in his defense. He protested that he had been struck down, his reputation ruined, his life shattered. But he made scarcely any attempt to disprove the charges. As a result it seems quite certain that he will be on his way to jail in the very near future.

When Manton takes up residence in a prison cell he will be the first Federal Judge to do so in 150 years of American history. No other Federal Judge has ever been so disgraced, and no other Federal Judge has ever so disgraced the American judiciary.

Manton's conviction stands as warning to America and to the American people. *It demonstrates to what depth honesty and trustworthiness in public office has fallen.* It demonstrates that bribe-taking and collusion are no longer confined to the petty crooks who run so many of our towns and counties, but have become the characteristics of high officials of our national government.

When such a state of affairs arises it is time the American people awoke from their lethargy and took an active interest in the management of their country.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.

Just living annual wage.

Nationalization of important public resources.

Private ownership of all other property.

Control of private property for public good.

Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.

Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Cost of living maintained on an even keel.

Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.

Labor's right to organize.

Recall of non-productive bonds.

Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.

Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.

Simplification of government and lower taxes.

Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.

Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

Individualism—Threat to Stalin's Rule

A DANGEROUS MANIFESTATION has cropped up recently in Russia. Its name — individualism. Peasants on collective farms, it seems have been spending more time on their own vegetable gardens and less time on the state's. On one collective farm of 546 members, it was found that 136 peasants had not a single working day to their credit, while 142 others had less than 50 days a year each.

All this has infuriated Josef Stalin. The big Red boss recently promulgated an edict regulating this so-called abuse and promised in the same breath to "multiply and fill Siberia" if it wasn't heeded. Drastic penalties were provided for any ignorant *muzhik* who failed to devote a certain number of working days each year to the state farm. The state's potatoes come first, the peasant was told in effect, yours come second.

It was Voltaire who said that the greatest pleasure in life was caring for one's own vegetable garden. Henceforth, Russians will be deprived of this happiness. The corn they grow will be carted away to Moscow to fill the expansive stomachs of Red bureaucrats; while they, the peasants, grow lean on the husks.

Indeed, they have grown so lean in the last few years that hundreds of thousands have gone to the cities to work in factories or stores.

Other hundreds of thousands have been sent to Siberian coal mines or Arctic road gangs because they happened to plant peas at the wrong time or let the Moscow Commissars' asparagus get a bit overripe.

Those who still remain on the land have become the most despised and most ill-treated people in Russia. Everything is regulated; from circumference of a hoe handle to the size of horns for middled-aged cows.

Formerly in Russia, peasants used to regard a drought as their worst enemy. Now it's the big hot wind that descends on them from Moscow.

Chicago's 'Free Speech'

AN EDITORIAL in a Chicago newspaper commented recently on the Supreme Court decision upholding the rights of free speech and assembly in Jersey City. The editorial writer declared that Mayor Kelly and other officers of the Chicago municipal government should read this decision and take it to heart.

The Supreme Court stated: "Wherever the title of streets and parks may rest, they have immemorially been held in trust for the use of the public and, time out of mind, have been used for purposes of assembly, communicated thoughts between citizens and discussing public questions.

"Such use of the streets and public places has, from ancient times, been a part of the privileges, immunities, rights and liberties of citizens. The privilege of a citizen of the United States to use the streets and parks for communication of views on national questions must not, in the guise of regulation, be abridged or denied."

The Supreme Court decision applies particularly to Chicago, which in recent years has denied the use of Soldier Field to Father Coughlin, the Chicago Federation of Labor and others.

It also applies to the use of the radio. It is not known generally, but Chicago radio stations WJJD and WIND have ostracized Father Coughlin from the air. And WCFL, on receiving Father Coughlin's application for time, bluntly refused it to him.

Americanism Versus 'Icelandism'

THE ICELAND EXHIBIT was opened at the New York World's Fair last week. Speaking at the ceremony, Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota praised the nation for not taking part in the mad armament race now besetting the world and pointed out that Iceland, although much nearer Europe than the United States, saw no reason to maintain an army against foreign invasion.

Thor Thors, Chairman of the Icelandic Commission to the Fair, later explained, "Icelanders have no fear. We rely on our friends and have no enemy. We have no military force and, instead of spending money for armaments, we use it for building new and improved homes for young and old, in the country and at the seaside."

Iceland's ability to keep out of other people's wars was ascribed to her policy of making no commitments and showing no favorites in dealing with foreign nations. By this method she has remained at peace for hundreds of years and, free from the worries of secret diplomacy and international intrigue, she has been able to devote all her time to solving her *internal problems.* As a result, Iceland has *no poverty, no hunger and no unemployment problem.*

It is too bad that the United States, which also is remote from the troubled areas of Europe, cannot imitate Iceland's example. It is too bad that President Roosevelt who has wasted most of his energies these days on warlike speeches against Germany and Italy cannot do something about the 12-million American unemployed and the 22-million on the dole.

Iceland treats all foreigners equally and hence has been able to avoid conflicts. Roosevelt favors the British and French over the Germans and Italians and thus is drawing America to the brink of war. Iceland refuses to spend money for armaments against imaginary invaders; Roosevelt, although America is three thousand miles from Europe and more than 5,000 miles from Asia, continues to spend more than $1-billion a year on warships, warplanes and cannons.

One of the questions that should go before the voters in the 1940 presidential campaign is: "Which has been following the wiser policy, the government of the United States or the government of Iceland?"

If we can't have Americanism in this country, let's at least try and have Icelandism.

Appeasement Lives

AMERICANS LATELY HAVE been given the impression that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has substituted the bayonet of encirclement for the umbrella of appeasement. Such is not entirely the case.

The state of mind which brought about the Munich pact last September still is very much alive in Britain; the only trouble is that alarmist newspapers have whipped up such a frenzy of hate against Germany that the appeasement group has been handcuffed by public opinion.

In the last few weeks the popular outcry against the Nazis has subsided enough for the appeasers to come out in the open once more. One of the foremost of these, Lord Rothermere, declared bluntly, "Mr. Chamberlain will not desist from his policy of appeasement," and called for the return of Transylvania to Hungary.

Transylvania, which Roumania snatched from the Hungarians after the World War, had belonged to Hungary for more than 1,000 years. As Lord Rothermere pointed out, if the question is not settled within a year or two, European statesmen may be confronted with the same situation that led to the Peace of Munich.

Rothermere's appeal was based on the position that it is better to do what has to be done peacefully than wait until it is done by force. If European statesmen had followed this policy immediately after the World War, there would be no war threat in Europe today.

Instead of giving back territory wrongly taken from Germany when the Reich was weak and had a democratic form of government, French and British diplomats waited until Hitler and his Nazis demanded them at gunpoint. This not only increased the prestige of *Der Fuehrer,* but made the democratic statesmen look like weaklings capitulating to a bully.

This double disadvantage could be ended, however, if the "have" countries would grant the legitimate demands of the "have-not" powers before the latter demanded them. The position of the British and French diplomats would be strengthened and the citizens of Germany and Italy and the other underprivileged nations would understand that peaceful negotiations can solve problems more easily than war.

Dictator's Pathway

SOCIAL JUSTICE often has pointed to the dangers of centralization and bureaucracy, heading up into dictatorship, that inevitably will grow out of any war emergency. Food for this thought is served by reports from Washington of a forthcoming consolidation of the four branches of government secret service.

Henceforth, four agencies of the Federal Government the Treasury's secret service, J. Edgar Hoover's F.B.I., and the intelligence departments of the Army and Navy will work together to track down foreign spies.

While no one disputes the value and necessity of guarding our nation from the menace of foreign spies in wartime, it is to be regretted that as much vigilance is not exerted toward the protection of the country from *subversive espionage in times of peace.*

The threat of a war emergency presents a handy opportunity for a single central consolidation of these important espionage services. Their consolidation, long dreamed of by certain ambitious bureaucrats, will give the directors of espionage a mighty power.

Today this suggested consolidation is in the hands of Attorney General Murphy and G-man Hoover. Tomorrow, it may be taken over by some dictator with his O.G.P.U.

HENRY WALLACE says the Democrats can't retreat. Perhaps they'll be better schooled in this important tactic after 1940.

" " "

"Make no mistake about it," President Roosevelt once said, "I don't know why anyone would want to be president with things in the shape they are now." Make no mistake about this either, no one can understand why Mr. Roosevelt wants to be president *again,* with things in the shape they are in now.

" " "

"Democratic" Britannia, who weeps crocodile tears for the plight of "defenseless peoples subjugated by ruthless dictators," just can't stand an examination of conscience with regard to the Irish question.

" " "

In this connection press reports from abroad tell us Great Britain is enjoying (?) bomby weather.

" " "

Federal authorities are considering abandoning Alcatraz Prison and turning Al Capone loose—feeling perhaps that the biggest racketeers are not in prison. Some of them are in government jobs.

" " "

Authorities wantonly stormed through the editorial offices of the *Irish Echo* in New York at the time of the visit of the British King and Queen. Their purpose, they said, was to discover "explosives and seditious literature." Quipped the *Echo*: *"We had two subversive and seditious documents, but we hid them under a pile of old newspapers; they were the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution."*

" " "

The American League for "Peace" and "Democracy" is doing its work well. The cry now rises for a war, on the premise that life isn't worth living anyhow and it's rather glorious to wrap yourself up in the flag and be murdered in the name of Russia's democracy—and godlessness.

" " "

***Time* magazine is slipping. It didn't insult Father Coughlin last week.**

" " "

A Communist always is able to tell you where our trouble lies. And a thinking person always can tell you the same thing about a Communist.

" " "

With the wealth and resources that America possesses, conditions should be such that our only worry need be who is going to beat the New York Yankees —and when.

" " "

Not so long ago the administration was saying nasty things about Germany's barter system for export trade. But maybe all that is forgotten now that the United States has cooked up a barter deal with Brother John Bull.

" " "

Mr. Roosevelt picks a Red poet as head of the Library of Congress. Now to pick a nice, fat Nazi engineer to head the W.P.A. Theatre's department of the dance.

" " "

New Deal Columnist Jay Franklin claims that the president doesn't want a third term at all, but that gentlemen like the Hon. Harrison, Burke, Tydings, Byrd and Garner are responsible for the origin of the third term movement. By converse logic, it was two terms of the New Deal that brought about the present conservatism of the Messrs. Harrison, Burke, Tydings, Byrd, Garner, etc.

" " "

The "Nude" York World's Fair recognizes Billy Rose as its boss. "Gardenia" Grover and Billy combined couldn't find enough dress material on their hired help on which to pin a pansy.

" " "

Incidentally, the World of Tomorrow, as portrayed by Billy and Grover, is dominated by the Soviet Red Star and nakedness. We agree that if the Red Star rises into ascendancy, we certainly will be naked—and will our faces be red?

" " "

The office sage observes that working wives should confine their working to working their husbands. This sort of an arrangement has worked quite well for several thousand years.

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WINNERS IN 'ANTI-WAR CONTEST'

THESE FOLKS WON BIG PRIZES

GRAND PRIZE—"All-American" Division, Mr. Edward M. Sullivan, 209 E. Main St., Amboy, Ill., $1,500; Twelfth Grade, Helen Coughlin, Cresco, Iowa, $1,000; Eleventh Grade, Robert Banzhaf, 5648 School St., Chicago, Ill., $800 (plus $50 for promptness); Tenth Grade, Martha Rupp, 2018 Spring, Quincy, Ill., $700 (plus $50 for promptness); Ninth Grade, Elizabeth M. Meisel, 4 Westwood Ave., Baltimore, Md., $600; Eighth Grade, Robert Chapman, 3448 Royal Ave., Berkeley, Mich., $500 (plus $50 for promptness); Seventh Grade, Sara Buzzee, 510 Elk St., Buffalo, N. Y., $500; Sixth Grade, Mary Korinke, Greene, Iowa, $500 (plus $50 for promptness); Fifth Grade, Lillian Oberhauser, LaPorte City, Iowa, $500 (plus $50 for promptness).

SECOND PRIZE—"All-American" Division, Lawrence Moriarty, Carthagena, Ohio, $750 (plus $50 for promptness); Twelfth Grade, Katherine M. Benn, 782 West Main St., Rochester, N. Y., $500; Eleventh Grade, Thomas E. Flynn, Jr., 1219 Maplewood Ave., Portsmouth, N. H., $400 (plus $50 for promptness); Tenth Grade, Alice Courtney, 1048 Sheridan Ave., Bronx, N. Y., $350; Ninth Grade, Frances Sterbenz, 2512 East 73rd St., Cleveland, Ohio, $300 (plus $50 for promptness); Eight Grade, Robert Liddy, 4109 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo., $250 (plus $50 for promptness); Seventh Grade, Mary Ann Miller, 3279 E. 48th St., Cleveland, Ohio, $250 (plus $50 for promptness); Sixth Grade, Tom J. Beauregard, 2219 Grantwood Drive, Toledo, Ohio, $250 (plus $50 for promptness); Fifth Grade, Otto Muehleisen, 477 Colburn, Detroit, Mich., $250 (plus $50 for promptness).

THIRD PRIZE—"All-American" Division, Rev. A. H. Wietharn, 509 Armstrong Ave., Kansas City, Kansas, $500; Twelfth Grade, George Joseph, Marzluf, 883 Studer Ave., Columbus, Ohio, $300; Eleventh Grade, Alfred Owens, 2633 Madison, Kansas City, Mo., $250; Tenth Grade, B. Wideman, 66 Hazle St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., $210 (plus $50 for promptness); Ninth Grade, Rita Mae Hoffmann, Wadena, Minn., $200; Eighth Grade, Dorothy Clair, Au Sable Forks, N. Y., $150; Seventh Grade, Mary O'Halloran, 1059 E. 231st St., New York, N. Y., $150 (plus $50 for promptness); Sixth Grade, Theresa McGrath, 129 Addison St., Chelsea, Mass., $150 (plus $50 for promptness); Fifth Grade, Jean Vernon, 1820 12th St., Des Moines, Iowa, $150 (plus $50 for promptness).

Start New 'Columbian Contest' in Next Issue

Great Fund of Prizes Waiting For the Winners

IN ANSWER to popular demand SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine will open next week, in the issue of July 10th, another "question and answer" form of contest which proved so successful from the viewpoint of reader-interest in 1937 and 1938.

The new competition will be known as the "Columbian Contest." It will consist of fifty questions based upon the social justice principles of Father Coughlin, the contents of his radio speeches and the contents of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. Suggested answers of the "right and wrong" variety will be appended to each question and the task of the contestant will be to select what he or she considers the best and most appropriate answer.

Cash prizes aggregating $6,500 will be awarded to 159 winners, and the contest will last thirteen weeks.

These contests have proved of inestimable value as educational media and a means of further inculcating knowledge of social justice in the minds of our readers. It seems that the stating of a question and the submission of several answers, some correct and some incorrect, is a challenge to the mind and affords not only educational learning in the choosing process but also a high degree of entertainment. Of course, SOCIAL JUSTICE readers, being intensely human, are also interested in cash awards. Since January of 1937 1,046 readers of this weekly have been awarded a total of $27,460 in cash and two automobiles in this form of mental test.

One of the principal purposes of the contest is to increase the broadcasting revenue so as further to insure the continuance of Father Coughlin's speeches over the air-waves. All readers are asked to be sure and obtain a copy of next week's SOCIAL JUSTICE and enter the contest in the beginning. An incentive towards this end is found in the fact that all prizes are doubled to winners who enter during the first five weeks.

135 Share Prize Money in 'All-American' Essay Competition

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FIVE readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine are made happy this week by finding their names among the winners in our recently concluded "Anti-War Essay Contest."

Checks aggregating $16,000 are now on their way to these fortunate contestants who, the appended list will show, are recruited from many states of the Union.

It is safe to say that never before in the history of American magazine journalism has a more comprehensive symposium of thought been achieved than in this great competition. Essays in thousands poured in week after week during the progress of the contest. Of course, the "All-American" Division netted the largest number; then the 12th, 11th and 10th grades. The 8th grade outnumbered the 9th, and all lower school grades down to the 5th were represented by many literary "gems" from the youngsters of the country.

Judging was far from easy. Points were scored according to spelling, clarity of thought, sentence structure and general construction. Handwriting was not taken into consideration.

Final results were reached this week too late to notify the successful contestants and obtain their photographs and sketches of their lives. These will be shown in SOCIAL JUSTICE of next week, July 10.

Following are the names of winners in each division who fell below the first, second and third prizes:

"All-American" Division

"How to Keep America Out of War"

Rev. I. E. Moody, St. Paul, Minn., $100; F. W. McCormick, Moyie Springs, Idaho, $100; Carl D. Wheeler, Royal Oak, Mich., $100; Lawrence E. Ganshert, Shullsburg, Wisc., $100; Marian McQuillan, Highland Park, Mich., $80; Elmer F. Hoeschen, St. Paul Minn., $80; Stephen R. Schutte, Katonah, N. Y., $80; Mrs. Grace O'Donnell, Northampton, Mass., $80; Rev. M. G. Kelliher, Bayard, Iowa, $70; Nellie Nicholson, Milwaukee, Wisc., $70; Joseph V. O'Driscoll, Niagara University, N. Y., $70; Alfred J. Gougeon, Jr., South Ardmore, Pa., $70.

Twelfth Grade

"Foreign Entanglements Lead to War"

John F. Barrett, Jr., River Forest, Ill., $80; Wilbert G. Hegener, Petoskey, Mich., $80; James J. Lonconsky, Altoona, Pa., $80; Marian D. Jeffery, Bernharts, Pa., $80; Kenneth T. Gallagher, Brooklyn, N. Y., $70; Mary Dell Zimmermann, Oceanside, N. Y., $70; Vincent Dolan, Tomahawk, Wisc., $70; Rita Otting, Cascade, Iowa, $70; Ruth Barr, Pittsburgh, Pa., $50; Alva R. Horton, Rock Castle, Va., $50; Dolores Kern, Floral Park, N. Y., $50; Jean Phalen, Mason City, Iowa, $50.

Eleventh Grade

"The Cost of War"

Mary Thornton, Lansing, Iowa, $60; Agnes Krieger, St. Louis, Mo., $60; Marcella Stefik, Niagara Falls, N. Y., $60; Mary Thelma Downs, Bardstown, Ky., $60; Agnes Hennessey, Brighton, Mass., $40; Richard Adrian, New York City, $40; Dorothy Lynch, New York, N. Y., $40; Mary Hazel Quinn, Chicago, Ill., $40; Albert Manternach, Cascade, Iowa, $30; Norman Strosser, Lancaster, Pa., $30; Robert Emmett Burke, St. Clair, Mich., $30; Dorothy Andres, Chesaning, Mich., $30.

Tenth Grade

"Offensive Wars Settle Nothing"

Clarence Buhnerkemper, Alton, Ill., $50; Claire A. Hannigan, Northampton, Mass., $50; Roland W. Hoermann, Highland Park, Ill., $50; Kathleen Mundt, Sioux Falls, So. Dak., $50; Matilda Rabida, Manchester, N. H., $30; Mary Carlene Witt, Quincy, Ill., $30; Geraldine Rocknowski, Kenosha, Wisc., $30; Mary M. McFadden, Latrobe, Pa., $30; Francis Connelly, Bronx, New York, $25; Dorothy Stein, Detroit, Mich., $25; La-Verna DeMars, Monticello, Minn., $25; Marie Schmitt, Twin Lakes, Mich., $25.

Ninth Grade

"Offensive War Will Hurt America"

Paul H. Besanceney, Toledo, Ohio, $40; Rose Mary Kalt, St. Louis, Mo., $40; Maureen Murray, St. Paul, Minn., $40; Alice Zugschwert, St. Paul, Minn., $40; James Cullen, Auburn, N. Y., $25; John P. Duffy, Union City, N. J., $25; Marion Sixt, Springville, N. Y., $25; Constance Gorman, Linwood, Mass., $25; Mary Linthicum, Martinsburg, W. Va., $20; Mary E. Petherbridge, Flushing, L. I., N. Y., $20; James Keating, Kingston, Pa., $20; Alex. H. Bisbee, St. Louis, Mo., $20.

Eighth Grade

"I Don't Want War"

Mayme L. Nati, Buffalo, N. Y., $30; Voula Davanis, San Francisco, Calif., $30; James Laudick, Spearville, Kansas, $30; Violet D. Williamson, Browning, Mont., $30; Harry C. Metten, Kenosha, Wisc., $25; Gail Reeves, Pasadena, Calif., $25; Francis J. F. Lynch, Winthrop, Mass., $25; Dolores Ramos, Buffalo, N. Y., $25; Frank B. Norris, Forest Knolls, Calif., $10; Jacqueline Downs, Ecorse, Mich., $10; Mary Genevieve Rourke, Norwood, Ohio, $10; Doret Roberts, Alhambra, Calif., $10.

Seventh Grade

"Mothers Don't Want War"

Ruth B. Kulaszewski, Buffalo, N. Y., $30; Marie Delaney, Baltimore, Md., $30; Alice Flynn, Long Island City, N. Y., $30; Henrietta Barcy, Cleveland, Ohio, $30; Brigid Fitzpatrick, West New York, N. J., $25; Jean M. Knopinski, Buffalo, N. Y., $25; Catherine Schnepf, Newark, N. J., $25; Catherine Adams, Baltimore, Md., $25; Anna Merson, Baltimore, Md., $10; John MacDonnell, Springfield Mass., $10; Joseph Smith, Midland, Mich., $10; Walter Friebel, Jr., Shelby, Ohio, $10.

Sixth Grade

"Daddies Shouldn't Have to Go to War"

Margaret Mary Dretzka, Cudahy, Wisc., $25; Joseph Lampe, Rosemont, Pennsylvania, $25; Joseph E. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y., $25; Frances Montalbano, Brooklyn, N. Y., $25; Mary Jo Riedman, Connersville, Ind., $20; Ann Wittman, Merrill, Wisc., $20; LaVerne Kravec, Cleveland, Ohio, $20; Kathleen Kirsch, Erie, Pennsylvania, $20; Mary Ann Konopik, West Bend, Wisc., $10; Mary Ann Lucke, Fort Jennings, Ohio, $10; Mary Rita O'Malley, Minneapolis, Minn., $10; Thomas Zenk, Rollingstone, Minn., $10.

Fifth Grade

"Daddies Shouldn't Have to Go to War"

Louise C. Schneider, Chicago, Ill., $25; Rita Marie Beckman, Hoagland, Ind., $25; Dorothy Rodeghero, Lockport, Ill., $25; William Fedewa, St. Johns, Mich., $25; Kenneth McKenna, Big Bend, Wisc., $20; Richard de La Porte, Croghan, N. Y., $20; Alice Mae Then, Epworth, Iowa, $20; Francis O'Dea, Cedar Lake, Ind., $20; Anne Miriam Lynch, Winthrop, Mass., $10; Mary DeLanoit, Badger, Iowa, $10; Marie Anna Kessler, Cleveland, Ohio, $10; Kathleen Byrnes, Somerville, Mass., $10.

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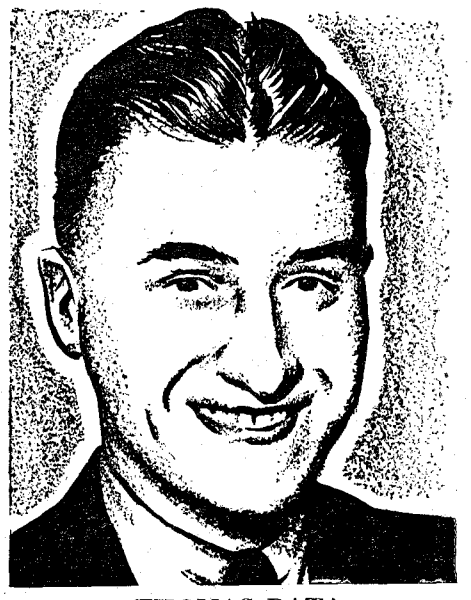
Trade Deal Talk Between Hitler and Stalin Points Toward Alliance

Communist 'Democracy' Fraud Exposed in Proposed Barter Plan

LONDON, ENGLAND — Although record reams of propaganda to the contrary are flooding Europe and America, it seems highly probable that Adolf Hitler and Josef Stalin, the dictators of Germany and Russia, respectively, will throw off their show of opposition and join in an embrace of friendship.

Stalin's continual rebuffs to alliance overtures made by the Chamberlain government here lends strength to the belief that the Red ruler is placidly awaiting the opportunity to sell his services to the highest bidder—and that that bidder will be not Britain, but Germany.

Recent dispatches from Berlin hint that German and Russian officials are about to sign one of the biggest trade deals of all time. The proposed deal, as discussed, provides that Germany would grant Russia $300-million in credits, with which the Reds would purchase German manufactured articles. In return the Soviet Union would furnish Hitler vast quantities of iron ore, oil and other raw materials essential to the involved Nazi rearmament program.



THOMAS BATA
Bata Company Official

Deal Talk Shatters Communist Lies

Bare mention of this pending deal is enough to shatter the illusion noised about by Communists and liberals to the effect that Russia is the world's great bulwark against Nazism. The question arises naturally: If Stalin is out to crush Hitler, why does he engage in business deals with him? Why, particularly, does he furnish *Der Fuehrer* with materials to make artillery pieces, shells, tanks and guns?

Further, the Russo-German trade deal should deflate completely recent Communist assertions that Stalin is a noted lover of democracy. It should demonstrate that Stalin is a crafty politician, nothing else. His love of democracy is contingent upon the proper profferments by Britain and France. If the proper offer is forthcoming, he will love democracy. If it is not, he will cherish Nazism.

In addition, Hitler's fanatical pursuit of Christianity in an effort to bring about its complete subjugation to the Reich, is a tasty afterpiece to Stalin, who would love to see the name of God trampled out of the world.

Stalin Will Not Fight To Save Imperialism

Beyond all other considerations, there is one thing Stalin will not do, and that is enter Russia into a war to save the British and French empires. For this reason he has rejected the British alliance moves, and asserted that he will not sign with the democracies until they guarantee to protect him against Japan.

In the United States, President Roosevelt is reported to be jockeying his nation toward a virtual alliance with Britain under neutrality legislation. In this he is less sensible than Stalin, for he gives much for nothing. Stalin gives nothing for nothing, but sells the services of his servile Communists to the highest bidder.

CANADA WANTS NO SHOES BY BATA

OTTAWA, CANADA — The Dominion of Canada is not anxious to play host to the low-wage Bata shoe industry, manufacturing refugee from Czecho-Slovakia.

Although pressure has been brought to bear upon Canadian officials, they stand resolute in their decision not to admit 250 executive officials and shoe manufacturing experts of the Bata firm, anxious to establish a "shoe city" at Belleville.

Canada's shoe manufacturers, protesting bitterly at the injustice of admitting foreign industry and men to compete with them at lower prices, have been heard here by Dominion officials. It is likely that their protestations will have effect, and the Bata industry will seek other settling ground.

Vatican Paper Explains Background of Treaties

ROME, ITALY—The complex picture of opposing alliances in Europe that has resulted from the shifting of friendships and the frantic race toward armed strength, was clarified recently in *L'Osservatore Romano,* semi-official Vatican newspaper.

Surveying the European scene, this newspaper broke down, into 10 general groups, the powers bound together by alliances of one kind or another. Their survey follows:

"(1) Italo-German alliance. By the pact signed at Berlin, May 22, Italy and Germany have associated their policies in peace and war. To this policy are directly associated the German protectorates over Bohemia and Moravia, and the Kingdom of Albania. Slovakia *de facto* is also associated, since part of its territory is occupied by German troops.

"(2) States adhering to Anti-Comintern pact. These states (in Europe)—besides Italy and Germany—are Spain and Hungary. Although not adhering directly to the Italo-German Alliance, they pursue a policy of friendship towards Rome and Berlin.

"(3) Franco-British Entente: Although not incorporated in specific pacts (apart from Locarno, which guarantees the Rhine frontier, and which Britain considers still in force) the Franco-British Entente has become even closer under the pressure of recent European events.

"(4) States Unilaterally Guaranteed by Britain and France: These are Roumania and Greece, whose independence has been guaranteed without any reciprocal obligations on their part.

"(5) States Reciprocally Guaranteed by Britain: Poland and Turkey have accepted the British guarantee, but have insisted on reciprocity, pledging mutual assistance if an aggressor attacks Britain. The Anglo-Turkish Pact extends to the security of the interests of the two countries in the Mediterranean zone. Since 1925, there has been a Franco-Polish alliance. Franco-Turkish discussions are in progress.

"(6) Balkan Entente: In addition to Roumania, Greece and Turkey, this includes Jugoslavia, which is outside the present international guarantees, and which has made pacts with Italy and Bulgaria. Bulgaria is not a member of the Balkan Entente, which is pledged to maintain the territorial status quo.

"(7) Neutral States Guaranteed by France and Britain: Following the German denunciation of the Locarno Pact, Belgium and Holland accepted British and French guarantees, while maintaining their neutrality.

"(8) Neutral States Disposed to Adhere to Non-Aggression Pacts: Denmark, Latvia and Esthonia have declared their readiness to follow Lithuania's example in accepting the German offer of a non-aggression pact.

"(9) Absolutely Neutral States: Norway, Sweden and Finland, refusing the German offer, have decided to remain rigorously neutral. Switzerland's neutrality is also absolute.

"(10) Soviet Union: The situation of the Soviet Union is not accurately definable since the Anglo-Russian discussions are still in progress. Russia, besides its Friendship Pact with France, has non-aggression pacts with its neighbors.

"In addition to these fundamental orientations of political groupings, there are other aspects that may be mentioned.

"Portugal has made with Spain a non-aggression pact which leaves her free to practice a policy of friendship with London. Jugoslavia has pacts with Italy and Bulgaria, and is on friendly terms with the Reich. Hungary, while adhering to the Anti-Comintern Pact, makes no secret of her sympathy for Poland, especially since they secured a common frontier. Turkey has relations of intimate friendship with Russia.

"Finally, we may recall that Eire is in a special situation. The Independent State of Ireland has refused to accept the recent English legislation regarding compulsory military service, and on various international questions, there is not an identity of views between London and Dublin."

Hitler Nationalizes German Reichsbank

BERLIN, GERMANY—Chancellor Adolf Hitler, driving toward the perfection of national socialism in the Reich, has taken the Reichsbank completely out of the hands of the private bankers who formerly were in control.

Laws adopted recently, and soon to be published in the *Official Gazette,* provide for the transfer of shareholdings in the Reichsbank from private individuals to the government under a plan to be completed by April, 1940.

Walter Funk, who succeeded Hjalamar Schacht as president of the Reichsbank, announced the plan of transfer. It provides, among other things, that shareholders shall be recompensed at full value for their holdings, and depositors shall be offered shares in the new Discount Bank. These shares will bear four per cent interest, under the guarantee of the German government.

Jewish ownership of shares is prohibited under the reorganization.

The Reichsbank, being a bank of issue, the transfer means that the government will have a monopoly over the function of issuing money and controlling its value. Although some economists maintain this means Germany is opening the way to "uncontrolled inflation," such a contingency seems unlikely.

Exploitation Is Behind Trouble At Tientsin

Japs Irked at British Holdings

SHANGHAI, CHINA — Mounting tension is reported in the steady flow of war bulletins that come from shell-torn China where Japanese military forces are blockading the British Concession at Tientsin.

In London, Prime Minister Chamberlain promised that the military might of Great Britain, France, and the United States would stand together to protect foreign settlement areas in China from Japanese occupation or encroachment.

In Tientsin the food situation was desperate, because of the blockade, and when the British offered to compromise, the Japanese immediately imposed new conditions. One of the main demands was that *Britain stop giving aid to Communists and other elements in China.*

The Chinese are accepting the situation between the Japanese and British with their usual stoicism. It will be no new deal for them if Japanese exploitation is substituted for the exploitation of British imperialism.

The foreign concession areas are for the most part defended by British and French soldiers and their inhabitants usually are employees of the far-flung economic and banking interests.

When Chinese officials fought the British in an effort to break the opium grip, British bankers took Shanghai, Hong Kong, Amoy, and other coastal cities for "indemnity."

Meanwhile, Viscount Elibank, speaking in the House of Lords in London, stated:

"It is not, as far as I can learn, an idle rumor that the Japanese have in view the seizure of Shanghai. July 7th is the danger date. It is the second anniversary of the China-Japan war and I suggest to the government that it would be wise not to deplete its forces in Shanghai if that rumor is true but to strengthen forces there and send further ships to Shanghai."

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F.D.R. Defied By Congress On Spending

President Started Ball Rolling, Now Can't Stop It

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt, having set rolling the ball of unprecedented national expenditures, finds now he is unable to stop it at will.

After urging record-breaking appropriations for peacetime armaments, he requested Congress to slice expenses of the Agriculture Department and as a result incurred the wrath of the farm bloc accustomed to easy Federal money.

When he sent his $842-million budget bill to Congress and warned that any excess appropriation must be accompanied by provisions for raising the funds, the Senate and then the House figuratively thumbed their noses at his admonition.

Last week the House voted general agreement with the Senate-passed measure calling for an appropriation of approximately $1-billion, 180-million—about $338-million more than the President had requested.

The bill, which was to be sent back to Senate conference for minor changes, carried a provision for $225-million in parity payments to farmers and for $113-million for distribution of surplus farm products to the needy.

The measure constitutes an increase of approximately $250-million over the supply bill of last year and is the most ever spent on agriculture in one year.

Although he will disclaim any responsibility for the increases added against his will, the President must admit that for six years he has set the pace in government spending. He has conditioned the nation for unsound economics and is still pursuing his extravagant, needless expenditures except in isolated instances.

Green Denounces Reds but Lewis Pampers Them

A.F.L. President Gives Notice Communism Unwelcome

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — In striking contrast to the position taken by many C.I.O. leaders, who openly or covertly have espoused Communism, President William Green of the A.F.L. has given notice that Reds are unwelcome in his organization.

He told the Kiwanis International recently the Federation would fight Communism and oppose all efforts to establish a totalitarian state in America.

"Every possible effort ought to be put forth," he said, "to avoid industrial strife and conflict. The interest and convenience of the public should equal other considerations."

If John L. Lewis would subscribe to these principles and make an honest, determined effort to rid his C.I.O. ranks of the Communistic element which has created such confusion, strife, and hardship for American workers, the labor picture would not be so distorted.

If he would abandon his dictatorial plans, and ban the Reds, whose purpose is to gain a Sovietized control of labor, the relations between capital and labor would be more amicable.

He has given no indication, however, of an intention to do that. Instead he has encouraged and actually supported Communist factions in the automobile, maritime and other industries. And in doing so he has discredited the entire C.I.O.

New Dealer Wants Further Crop Control

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The New Deal planners, who pull the strings that make American farmers dance, still refuse to recognize that crop control has been a failure.

R. M. Evans, Agriculture Adjustment Administrator, gave evidence of this recently when he said that American farmers in the future would have to curtail operations even further than they have done under Henry Wallace's program of limitation.

Disregarding the distressing fact that millions of persons in the United States are suffering from lack of proper food and clothing, Evans said a heavy surplus of commodities exists. He based his statement on the declining market of exports.

He seems to forget that all of the so-called surplus products could and would be assimilated by the nation's needy if they possessed adequate purchasing power. Because they do not have the means to buy necessary goods, the products, according to New Deal reasoning, are therefore "surplus."

Tax Bill Expected to Appease Businessmen

Will React Psychologically As Stimulant to Industry; Roosevelt Reverses Self

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the Senate and the House slammed through with record speed the Administration-blessed $1-billion, 600-million tax bill designed to appease business, two factors captured the attention of observers.

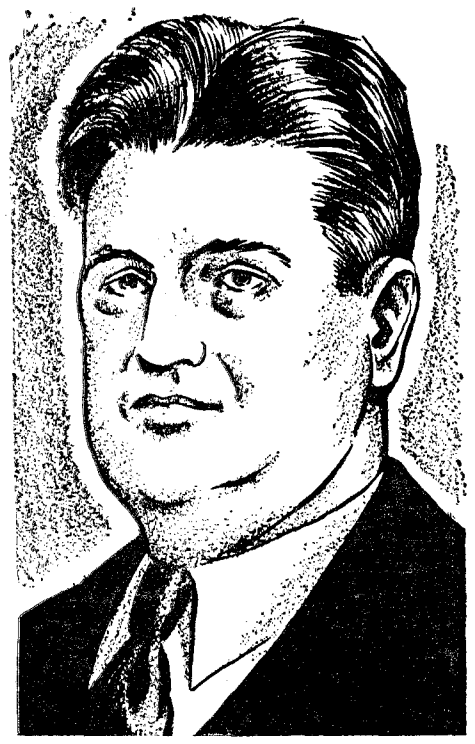
The first was that the bill probably will effect a psychological stimulus to business. The second was that the shifting and juggling of levies will reduce total taxes only slightly.

Substitution of a flat 18 per cent corporation levy for the obnoxious undistributed profits tax will remove one of the most distasteful features of New Deal business-baiting policies, it is believed. President Roosevelt himself, long a champion of the undistributed profits assessment, apparently has been brought around to this conclusion by the persistent demands of business leaders and by some of his own advisors.

Permission for corporations to carry over lean year operating losses for two years in calculating taxable income should aid firms whose business fluctuates greatly. It also should act as an incentive for new enterprises which are expected to lose money in their first year or two of operation.

Total Taxes About Same

The provision allowing corporations to redeem bonds at prices below par without paying taxes on the difference between par and the price paid, will save financially tottering railroads nearly $2-billion annually, according to some experts. That remains to be demonstrated.



REP. ENGEL

In the whole, however, these and other features of the measure will prove to be more of psychological advantage to business than actual money savers.

As one tax expert said, the bill is encouraging to industry "because it shows Congress is trying to make tax laws on business equitable. What remained in the undistributed profits tax, 2½ per cent, didn't matter much, actually. But to have it thrown out the window is encouraging. It shows Congress is through with all that stuff."

If President Roosevelt and his coterie of advisors have become thoroughly converted to this Congressional point of view—and this is the first hint that he has considered it—his action represents a radical departure from traditional New Deal practices. It constitutes, also, an admission that the critics who have been assailing his business policies were right all the time. It means the President has confessed his unsound methods have failed.

Roosevelt Spends $65-Billion

On the other hand, the President's approval of the bill may arise from the fact that, despite its business appeasement, the measure will decrease Federal revenue probably no more than $25-million—mere bagatelle in the New Deal's astronomical spending.

The unprecedented record of Administration efforts to spend the country into recovery was placed into the House record last week by Representative Albert J. Engel of Michigan.

Basing his calculations on Treasury Department figures, he showed that in seven years of Roosevelt administration Congress has appropriated $65-billion for the President's unsuccessful experiments. Engel said that figure was nearly one-half the amount spent by the government in the preceding 144 years!

In the last seven years the national debt has risen $23½-billion, and at the present rate of increase will total $45-billion by June 30, 1940, he declared. The existing debt of approximately $40-billion equals about 34 per cent of the assessed valuation of all taxable real and personal property in the nation. The extent of New Deal spending, he said, is visualized more graphically by realizing that the national debt when Mr. Roosevelt took office was less than $21-billion.

Poll Shows 25 Per Cent of Voters Unaware of Tax Load

Explains How Administration Is Able to Spend Nation's Money Recklessly

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Believe it or not, 25 per cent of America's voters believe they are not taxpayers and therefore have nothing at stake in the New Deal gigantic spending program.

So reports the American Institute of Public Opinion after a survey of voters among all income groups.

If the figures can be accepted as representative of national opinion, they account in great measure for the Administration's prodigal handling of our national finances. They explain why so many people endorse extravagant expenditures of relief money, excessive appropriations for administration of governmental agencies and the costly race for offensive war equipment.

Laboring Under Delusion

For that 25 per cent labors under the mistaken idea it is receiving something for nothing. Merely because those people do not pay direct taxes on income or property certainly does not indicate they pay no taxes. On the contrary, they pay proportionately more than their more fortunate fellowmen.

In hidden taxes and sales taxes they contribute to the government practically every time they buy food, clothing, or pay rent. It has been estimated by authorities that approximately $1.30 of every $3 spent by Americans goes to Federal, state and local governments in taxes. Most of these taxes are invisible, yet they hit the poor as well as the rich. They leave the poor man with far less than he needs to care adequately for himself and his family.

When this unfortunate 25 per cent of the nation's population becomes educated to the fact that the New Deal spending benefits are only a mirage, and that the country's $40-billion debt must be paid with more taxes, there is likely to be a changed attitude.

Here's Unemployment: 100 Men Apply for Washing Job

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY — K. G. Schneider, manager of the Rivo Distilled Water Company, could tell you how serious the unemployment problem is in the United States.

Recently he inserted a two-line advertisement in a newspaper, stating he would hire one bottle washer. Nearly 100 jobless men clamored for the position, many of them remaining in front of Schneider's office even after learning the job had been taken.

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In the Interests of Truth

THE OPPONENTS of Father Coughlin have left no smear tactic unused in their effort to discredit him in the eyes of his followers. The press, the radio, the lecture platform, the mass organization—all have been put to use by his assailants who either feel the damaging effect of his battle against Communism, or who have a personal axe to grind.

One of the greatest of the smear attempts was the mass distribution of a book, "*Father Coughlin, His 'Facts' and Arguments.*" This book was prepared and published by the General Jewish Council.

Through misrepresentation, deceit or outright falsehood, this publication ventures to disprove statements made by the Radio Priest in his Sunday lectures of November 20th and 27th, and December 4th and 11th, 1938. In so venturing, the General Jewish Council *stepped into a sordid mess of half-truths, deceitful statements and general misrepresentation.*

Every person in Father Coughlin's listening audience, every person reading these lines, would be able to disprove the assertions of the General Jewish Council, had he access to the same sources to which Mr. Marcin refers in the instalments of this series.

The evidence is so plain and so clear that any thinking person could satisfy the demands of his own intellect by a *careful perusal* of the documents referred to by Father Coughlin.

Too often the decision in any argument goes to the person shouting the loudest. In the interests of truth, therefore, and to level permanently the misrepresentations of the General Jewish Council in their smear book, Mr. Marcin reviews the evidence and points to the errors.

Persons interested in this matter will find the information in the appended chapters of interest. Equally interesting material will follow in subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER FIVE

The Challenge of the 'Commonweal'

ON SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1938, Father Coughlin stated that "the 1917 list of those who, with Lenin, ruled many of the activities of the Soviet Republic, disclosed that of the 25 quasi-cabinet members, 24 of them were atheistic Jews, whose names I have before me . . .

Assumed Name	*Real Name*	*Nationality*
Lenin	Ouilanow (Ulianoff)	Russian
Trotsky (Trotzky)	Bronstein	Jewish
Steckloff	Nakhanes	Jewish
Martoff	Zederbaum	Jewish
Zinovieff	Apfelbaum	Jewish
Kameneff	Rosenfeld	Jewish
Dan	Gourevitch (Yurewitsch)	Jewish
Ganetzky	Furstenberg	Jewish
Parvus	Helpfand	Jewish
Uritzky	Padomilsky	Jewish
Larin	Lurge	Jewish
Bohrin	Nathiansohn	Jewish
Martinoff	Zibar	Jewish
Bogdanoff	Zilbertstein	Jewish
Garin	Garfeld	Jewish
Suchanoff	Gimel	Jewish
Kamnelff	Goldmann	Jewish
Sagersky	Krochmann	Jewish
Riazonoff	Goldenbach	Jewish
Solutezeff	Bleichmann	Jewish
Piatnitzky	Ziwin	Jewish
Axelrod	Orthodox	Jewish
Glasnuoff	Schultze	Jewish
Zuriesain	Weinstein	Jewish
Lapinsky	Loewensohn	Jewish

"But be it emphasized that these Jews were not religious Jews. They were the haters of God, the haters of religion."

So spoke Father Coughlin on Sunday, November 20, 1938.

On December 30th the "*Commonweal*" magazine carried an article by the Rt. Reverend Monsignor John A. Ryan in which the Monsignor asks: "Where did he (Father Coughlin) get this list?"

Monsignor Ryan's *Commonweal* 'Expose'

Monsignor Ryan then proceeds to "expose" the source of Father Coughlin's information in the following words:

"In his broadcast the following Sunday, Father Coughlin answered this question by citing a volume entitled *'The Mystical Body of Christ in the Modern World,'* by Reverend Denis Fahey, C.S.Sp., professor in Blackrock College, Dublin, Ireland, the book he has continued to recommend even on the cover of SOCIAL JUSTICE. On page 90 of that volume will be found these twenty-five names. Where did Father Fahey get them? From a weekly paper published in London called *The Patriot.* In passing, it should be noted that the Appendices to Father Fahey's volume include three other fairly long extracts from this newspaper. Taken together, the four show that *The Patriot* is definitely anti-Semitic. Indeed, Father Fahey's book itself may fairly be put in the same category. There are numerous illustrations of this bias in the body of the book and there is Appendix V, which presents four pages from the notorious *'Protocols of the Elders of Zion.'* While Father Fahey admits that the *'Protocols'* have not been established as authentic, he denies that they have been proved forgeries.

"To return to the precious list of twenty-five, where did *The Patriot* get it? Purportedly from the issue of March 6, 1920, of the *'Documentation Catholique' of Paris,* a publication whose statements, of course, have not the authority of the Church. Where did this French journal get it? From an alleged report made by the American Secret Service to the French High Commissioner, says the *'Documentation Catholique.'*

"Here, then, we have the ultimate alleged source of the list. Father Coughlin quotes Father Fahey, who quotes *The Patriot,* which quotes the *'Documentation Catholique,'* which declares that 'the American Secret Service takes responsibility'."

Jewish Council Crafty In Using Msgr. Ryan

Monsignor Ryan's article which was quoted in part in the General Jewish Council's book as expert testimony, is unscholarly to say the least. However, it provided material which the authors of the Jewish book could employ with telling effect. We suspect that the authors of the book *saw the glaring inaccuracies and mistakes* contained in the Monsignor's testimony. Unhesitatingly, they used his testimony, but they gave full credit for its errors to Monsignor Ryan.

The authors of the General Jewish Council book figured any attack against the Monsignor's evidence would be an attack against a Catholic priest and not against the anonymous authors of the Jewish book. They appreciated that the friends of Father Coughlin must never attack a Catholic priest for that would be tantamount to Father Coughlin's attacking a fellow priest. Consequently, I ask the readers of this chapter to bear with me in its objectivity as, on the one hand, I ask for nothing but reverence for Monsignor Ryan, and on the other, as I seek the respectful judgment of decent men in speaking of things and not of persons.

Despite their effort to disclaim responsibility and knowledge of Monsignor Ryan's errors, the fact remains that the authors of the Jewish book are responsible for the errors, because they have adopted and used and hence approved of the Monsignor's attack by error against Father Coughlin and Father Fahey, the author of the outstanding and authoritative work, *"The Mystical Body of Christ in the Modern World,"* which Monsignor Ryan disparages.

Father Fahey States Truth of Matter

Thus, referring to that part of the General Jewish Council book which refers to Monsignor Ryan and its colored article, bear in mind that the Monsignor maintains that Father Fahey (whom Father Coughlin quoted) took his "facts" originally from *The Patriot,* a London "anti-Semitic" publication.

In no place in his book did Father Fahey say that he had taken the list of Bolshevik officials or any of his facts concerning with the "American Secret Service Report" *from* The Patriot, *as the Monsignor indicates.*

In fact, Father Fahey wrote in a private letter to us: "First of all I did *not* represent *The Patriot* as quoting *'La Documentation Catholique.'* I did not *know* even if *The Patriot* had done so." In these two sentences

False Accusat Product of

we have the solemn word of a distinguished Catholic priest on this subject—a word that no brother priest safely can contradict.

Prejudice of Sources Not Subject of Argument

Now, the authors of the General Jewish Council book did not try *directly* to discredit the facts quoted by Father Coughlin. But, through Monsignor Ryan, they have endeavored to destroy the *value of the facts* by insinuating that Father Fahey obtained them from *The Patriot,* although this is a falsehood. Nevertheless, if Father Fahey *had* quoted from *The Patriot* that would not have destroyed the value of the quotation and *the factuality of its evidence.* The important thing, according to those who supplied Monsignor Ryan with the misinformation, was to show that *any* quotation from *The Patriot* was an "anti-Semitic" fancy.

It is regrettable that one of the elementary principles of logic did not occur to the Right Reverend Monsignor; if it had occurred it would have demonstrated that an opponent cannot destroy facts by insinuating that the sources were prejudiced. *The opponent must discredit facts.*

At the outset the good Monsignor's premise was wrong, namely, that Father Coughlin quoted Father Fahey, and that Father Fahey got his facts from *The Patriot;* that *The Patriot* was an "anti-Semitic" publication; and, therefore, the facts were fancies.

Father Fahey, according to his own statement, did not quote *The Patriot.* He gave as his source of the 1917 list of those who, with Lenin, ruled many of the activities of the Soviet Republic, the *"American Secret Service Report"** drawn up by the American Secret Service and transmitted by the French High Commissioner to his government. This report was published by *"La Documentation Catholique"* of Paris on March 6, 1920, and preceded by the following remarks: "The authenticity of this document is guaranteed to us. With regard to the exactness of the information which it contains, the American Secret Service takes responsibility."

'Commonweal' Is Not a Catholic Paper

In his book, *"The Mystical Body of Christ,"* Father Fahey says: "This document was quoted in 1920 in a supplement to the paper, *La Vieille France,* which added: 'All the governments of the Entente were aware

*The French words are these: *"Note Etablie par les Services Officiels Americains."*

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of this memorandum, drawn up from the data of the American Secret Service and sent at the time to the French High Commissioner and his colleagues'."

In conclusion, it may be well to remind our readers:

(1) That Father Fahey did *not* quote *The Patriot;* he quoted *"La Documentation Catholique;"*

(2) That Father Coughlin quoted the *accurate translation* of the *"American Secret Service Report"* as contained in Father Fahey's book, *"The Mystical Body of Christ in the Modern World;"*

(3) That Monsignor Ryan does not speak for the Church any more than does Father Coughlin;

(4) That while *"La Documentation Catholique,"* a service which supplies documents for scholars, does not have the authority of the Church; neither do our dictionaries or history books have the authority of the Church;

(5) That the *"Commonweal,"* in which the Monsignor's polemic against Father Coughlin was published, *is definitely not* a Catholic publication, although widely advertised as such;

(6) That Monsignor Ryan's unfortunate sally into this issue succeeded only in weaving a fabric of fallacy to the end that the reader would arrive at the conclusion that Father Coughlin was an anti-Semite.

CHAPTER SIX

The 'Nazi' Falsehood and 'World Service'

As an interim, I print verbatim under the heading of this chapter a few pages which were supplied to me by an eminent scholar and highly respected clerical friend of Father Coughlin's. This chapter prepares the reader for what follows. Here is his contribution:

"The General Jewish Council has gone to great lengths to disprove Father Coughlin's charge that the Russian Revolution was financed by Jewish bankers and in particular by American Jewish bankers. On November 20, 1938, Father Coughlin declared that the Jewish bankers, Kuhn, Loeb and Company of New York, were among those who helped finance the Russian Revolution. In proof of this statement, he offered the *'White Paper'* which was issued by the British War Cabinet in 1919. Father Coughlin was in error. That *'White Paper'* does not make this statement.

"In his radio address of the following week, November 27, 1938, Father Coughlin corrected his mistake, submitting the actual source of his information, viz.: the report drawn up by the American Secret Service for the French High Commission. *This* report was published by *'Documentation Catholique,'* a service which supplies documents for scholars, on March 6, 1920. Father Coughlin found an English translation of this report in *'The Mystical Body of Christ in the Modern World'* by the Reverend Denis Fahey, C.S.Sp., p. 88.

A Confusion of Two Sources of Information

"The next Sunday, December 4th, in defending himself against various attacks made against him, Father Coughlin quoted verbatim Section VIII of this *'American Secret Service Report,'* but again fell into the error of terming it the *'White Paper.'*

"It is apparent that Father Coughlin had no intention of deliberate falsification. He merely confused two sources of information, both of which already were known to his audience and which could have been inspected by them with a minimum of difficulty. To anyone who studied the question as minutely as did the writers of the General Jewish Council, the fact must have been apparent that Father Coughlin could be accused of nothing more serious than the unwitting substitution of the *'White Paper'* for the *'American Secret Service Report.'*

"Instead of accepting the situation for what it was, viz.: a quite understandable error, the General Jewish Council decided to make capital of the slip. They submitted a copy of the *'White Paper'* and pointed out triumphantly that nowhere in this document was the name of the Jewish banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company mentioned.

The *'World Service'* Lie Crops Up in Book

"Not content with capitalizing on Father Coughlin's slip to the extent of accusing him of drawing false statements from the *'White Paper,'* they went a step farther. They attempted to discredit Father Coughlin completely by declaring that his information was gathered from an anti-Semitic source. We give you the words of the pamphlet: 'The text which Father Coughlin claims to have read from the *'White Paper'* does exist, however, in the Nazi propaganda sheet, *'World Service,'* issue of February 15, 1936, and a comparison shows that Father Coughlin *virtually incorporated the actual language of* 'World Service' *in his speech.'*

"It is our purpose to show that this accusation that Father Coughlin was indebted to *'World Service'* is a deliberate lie, and that the General Jewish Council knew it to be such.

"As we pointed out, Father Coughlin quoted verbatim Section VIII of the *'American Secret Service Report.'* This report, as published by *'Documentation Catholique,'* he found accurately translated in Father Fahey's book. To facilitate the examination which the Jewish Council suggests, we submit a copy of all the texts involved, viz.: the Report itself as published in *'Documentation Catholique,'* Father Fahey's text, Father Coughlin's text, and the *'World Service'* text.

The Three Texts Are Compared

"DOCUMENTATION CATHOLIQUE"

"'VIII.—Si nous remarquons ce fait que la firme juive Kuhn Loeb et Cie est en relations avec le Syndicat westphalien rhénan, firme juive d'Allemagne, et les frères Lazare, maison juive de Paris, et aussi la maison de banque Gunsburg, maison juive de Pétrograd, Tokio et Paris, si nous remarquons en plus que les affaires juives ci-dessus sont en etroites relations avec le maison juive Speyer et Cie de Londres, New-York et Franc-fort-sur-le-Mein, de même qu'avec 'Nya Banken,' affaire juive bolcheviste, de Stockholm, il apparaitra que le mouvement bolcheviste, comme tel, est dans une certain mesure l'expression d'un mouvement general juif et que certaines maisons de banque juives sont intéressées dans l'organisation de ce mouvement.'

FATHER FAHEY'S TEXT

"'Section VIII.—If we bear in mind the fact that the Jewish Banking-House of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is in touch with the Westphalian-Rhineland Syndicate, German-Jewish House, and with the Brothers Lazare, Jewish House in Paris, and also with the Jewish House of Gunzbourg of Petrograd, Tokio and Paris; if, in addition, we remark that all the above-mentioned Jewish Houses are in close correspondence with the Jewish House of Speyer & Co. of London, New York and Frankfort-on-the-Main, as well as with the 'Nya Banken,' Judaeo-Bolshevik establishment at Stockholm, it will be manifest that the Bolshevik movement is in a certain measure the expression of a general Jewish movement and that certain Jewish Banking-Houses are interested in the organization of this movement.'

FATHER COUGHLIN'S TEXT

"'Section VIII of this *'British White Paper'* reads as follows: 'If we bear in mind the fact that the Jewish Banking House of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. is in touch with the Westphalian-Rhineland Syndicate, German-Jewish House; and with the Brothers Lazare, Jewish House in Paris; and also with the Jewish House of Gunzbourg of Petrograd, Tokio and Paris; if in addition, we remark that all the above-mentioned Jewish Houses are in close correspondence with the Jewish House of Speyer & Co., of London, New York and Frankfort-on-the-Main, as well as with 'Nya Banken,' Judaeo-Bolshevik establishment at Stockholm, it will be manifest that the Bolshevik movement is in a certain measure the expression of a general Jewish movement, and that certain Jewish banking houses are interested in the organization of this movement.'

"WORLD SERVICE" TEXT

"'VII. When we bear in mind that the Jewish firm Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is in contact with the 'Rheinisch-Westfalisches Syndikat,' a Jewish firm in Germany, with Lazare Bros, a Jewish banking house in Paris and also with Gunzburg, a Jewish banking concern in St. Petersburg, Paris and Tokio, and when we further ascertain that all the above-mentioned Jewish banking houses are in close relationships with the Jewish banking house of Speyer & Co. in London, New York and Frankfort, and with the Jewish Bolshevist 'Nye Banken' in Stockholm, it appears certain that the present Bolshevist movement is more or less the expression of a general Jewish movement, and that certain Jewish banking houses are active participators in the organisation of the movement.'

Truth of Statement Proved by Comparison

"The examination reveals that Father Fahey has accurately translated Section VIII of the *'American Secret Service Report'* as published by *'Documentation Catholique'* and that Father Coughlin has quoted this translation verbatim. The markings of all three texts are the same and the wording of Father Fahey's text and Father Coughlin's text is identical. Father Coughlin declared that Father Fahey's work was the source of his information. This examination has proved the truth of his statement inasmuch as both texts are identical.

"In addition, Father Fahey (therefore Father Coughlin) could not have been indebted to *'World Service'* since his work was published in 1935. As a matter of fact it bears the *Imprimatur* of the Most Reverend Bishop of Waterford and Lismore under the date of February 19, 1935. On the other hand, the *'World Service'* issue quoted did not appear until February 15, 1936. In other words, *Father Fahey's text (therefore Father Coughlin's text) was in print one whole year before the* 'World Service' *issue.* Therefore, simply on the element of time, the charge of the General Jewish Council is disproved.

"To return to the examination of the text, the Jewish book declared that 'Father Coughlin virtually incorporated the actual language of *'World Service'* in his speech.' Even a casual scrutiny reveals that Father Coughlin's text and the *'World Service'* text are not identical. The texts are similar but there are evident those verbal differences which one would find in the renderings of different translators. From this only one conclusion can be drawn. The *'World Service'* text and Father Coughlin's text (as quoted from Father Fahey) either directly or indirectly depend upon a common source. This, of course, occasions little surprise since the *'American Secret Service Report'* was published by *'Documentation Catholique,'* on March 6, 1920. During the past 19 years this report has been widely quoted in periodicals and books by students of the Jewish question. *'World Service'* had access to this report either in the original or in many secondary sources.

They Had Access to Father Fahey's Text

"Finally, that Father Coughlin was not indebted to *'World Service'* is abundantly clear to the students of textual criticism. Father Coughlin quotes verbatim the translation found in Father Fahey's book, and not in one single instance does he accept the verbal differences which distinguished the translation found in *'World Service.'* This conclusively gives the lie to the accusation that 'Father Coughlin virtually incorporated the actual language of *'World Service'* in his speech.'

"As to the bad faith of the writers of the General Jewish Council book, the facts speak for themselves. The writers of the General Jewish Council book, by their own admission, had Father Fahey's book before them. On page 15 of the Jewish book the following statement is made: 'The document . . . which Father Fahey identifies on page 88 of his book, *'The Mystical Body of Christ in the Modern World.'* By a strange irony, page 88 *is the actual page* on which Father Fahey introduces the *'American Secret Service Report.'* In view of this admitted knowledge, how could the General Jewish Council so blandly have ignored the fact that Father Fahey was the source of Father

(Continued on Page 13)

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Fawning Before British Irks Mr. 'Nathan Hale'

Rejects LaGuardia Bid; Says Fourth of July Still Goes, for Him

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The spirit of Nathan Hale, the patriot who regretted that he was equipped with only one life to give for his country, still lives in this city that used to be a part of America.

In fact "Nathan Hale" sent a letter to Mayor LaGuardia recently, rejecting an invitation to attend the little Fat Man's reception for the King and Queen of Britain upon their recent visit.

His letter follows:

My Dear Mayor:

I am returning the enclosed invitation, requesting my participation at a celebration for a King and Queen. The invitation is declined, without regrets, and a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that I should declare the causes which impel me to the refusal.

My presence at the affair might prove embarrassing to the headliners, including yourself. Any fighting I ever did was against the emblem of tyranny pictured at the top of your invitation.

I was in thorough accord with Jefferson's words in the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created EQUAL." Had I betrayed these principles (as you are doing), I might have saved my life, and ranked with Benedict Arnold.

I would rather be remembered as having said, "I regret that I have only one life to give to my country" than "I am sorry to have only two knees to bend before the King."

Commodore John Barry at the outbreak of the Revolution remarked when offered British gold, "Poor as I am the King of England is not rich enough to buy me." That might well be remembered by some of the present-day officeholders.

I well remember hearing of the crocodile tears you shed over Ireland's fight for liberty against the visiting King's father, and his murderous Black and Tans, but I also remember hearing that Irish votes were useful then. I understand that Communist votes are now the ones to cry for.

It used to be said that the only good Indian was a dead one. Can it be possible that the same characterization should apply to an American? At any rate you need feel no alarm on Saturday at any tremors in the earth. It will not be an earthquake, but only thousands of martyred Americans, killed by another King George, turning in their graves.

Yours for America,

NATHAN HALE.

Now, you may be sure from that letter that "Nathan Hale" wasn't exactly pleased about the visit of the King and Queen, and the fawning dance of the Anglophiles. One cartoonist, imbued with the same idea, pictured the statues of Nathan Hale and George Washington breaking off their pedestals and doing a war dance down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington as the King and Queen passed.

And it does give one pause to reflect that in the face of several gross of good reasons for our *not* slopping all over with love for the British, our administrators not only do the curtsy before British royalty, they prepare to hand Britain our military might, economic resources and moral support.

When Election Days Are Calling

—*Detroit News*

Senate Removes Debt Burden From Poor, Starving Bankers

Moneymen Shriven As Carter Glass Pleads

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The bankers have come a long way in six years—my, my!

Back in 1933 no respectable man would admit that he was a banker. It was a charge challenging a man's honor to say to him, "Why you're nothing but a $**$0$?**$! banker, you cad!" More than one individual was forced to take his foreign drafts, special discounts, promissory notes and cashiers' checks out to the field of honor to satisfy an opponent.

In those days the word "banker" was anathema, or worse. "Banker" stood for everything reprehensible. One might commit patricide, matricide, suicide, homicide; he might steal, rob, burglarize, usurize or theorize; he might blaspheme, blow steam, be mean, seem green; he might curse, rant, swear and rave, and it was all right. But let him cash a check, and his life wasn't worth the price of a cup of coffee.

Bankers Are All Scraped Off Now

But now the bankers are all scraped off. The government has restored them to their former place of respect. In fact the Federal Government now is passing laws of special privilege for them. You doubt it? Listen to this:

A few days ago the United States Senate passed a law giving 2,000 officials in Federal Reserve Banks three years' grace in which to pay their debts. Veteran Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, a Federal Reserve man from 'way back, made a moving plea in behalf of the poor, downtrodden bankers when he said:

"Most of these men have moderate salaries and are unable to pay up by June 30. Unless an extension were granted they would be dismissed and could not pay their debts at all."

Now's Your Chance To Scrap Those Debts

What a precedent! Every home owner, farmer and factory worker—in whose behalf no law was every passed to forgive debts—now may protest that if his debts aren't cancelled or extended he will not be able to pay them at all, and thus should not be foreclosed.

The 2,000 Federal Reservers are defunct some $32-million, but they'll have three years to make it up. Now let's make similar favors available to every debtor, mortgage victim, or debt-ridden taxpayer—but don't buy an automobile on the instalment plan while waiting for the law!

Only Bombing Squads Overlooked In Time's *War on the Customers*

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Time, Inc., the company that puts out that peculiar magazine, *Time,* has done everything to keep people from reading their paper but to establish a bombing squad to visit every home on *Time's* subscription list and threaten to blast to death anyone who opens the cover.

At one time or another *Time* has insulted every class group in the United States — laborers, farmers, businessmen, capitalists. At one time or another *Time* has insulted every religious group in the country, Catholics, Protestants, Jews. At one time or another *Time* has insulted the people of nearly every nation on the globe.

If *Time* has ever apologized for its insulting excursions, it must have done so in one-point type, for no one can recall having read a true apology by *Time.* Of course, when this red-covered magazine spews its opslay on the wrong person, as it does frequently, then it resorts to all manner of devices to chase off the libel lawyers.

Time Stubs Toe Against Eternity

One recent example: a young girl radio songster was libeled in *Time's* pages. When it was brought to the attention of *Time's* editorial staff, the editors coopered up a draggletailed excuse and printed several reams of publicity handout about the girl, in an effort to pull the sharp noses of the lawyers off the *Time* trail.

Early this year *Time* stubbed its toe against eternity by handing a gratuitous insult to Christianity in comparing the crucifixion tower of the Shrine of the Little Flower to a silo. When the letters of protest poured in, did *Time* apologize? Oh no, not *Time!* Instead of humbling itself to rectify its error, *Time* spewed forth several more insults at those who protested, and then, sneaking around to the back door to gain back the lost circulation, *Time* sent out letters to each of those protesting, asking them to reconsider.

A short while ago, Msgr. Michael J. Ready, general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, found it necessary to protest "*Time's* notorious reputation for error and inaccuracy in reporting or commenting on Catholic interests." Writing to Henry R. Luce, the editorial light of *Time,* Msgr. Ready referred his attention to *Time's* statement that "the Catholic Church, left without a member on the bench since Chief Justice White's death, clamored for a Catholic."

'Plain Falsehood' Says Western Catholic Paper

"*Time* cannot substantiate that statement with evidence of even the faintest clamor," Msgr. Ready said. "*It is simply untrue.*" Further along the same line, *Time* stated that, "The Eastern Hierarchy wanted young Martin Manton of New York." Msgr. Ready asked Luce please to define just what constituted the "Eastern Hierarchy," and who spoke for it, and how.

"I have not checked the incidence of error in *Time's* advertisements," Msgr. Ready said in his letter to Luce. "Those pages *may still* be trustworthy." The *Inland Catholic* of Spokane, Wash., commented that "the Catholic Church does not 'clamor' for political appointments, and *Time* well knows it." This paper characterized *Time's* reporting as "plain falsehood."

But why call a barefaced lie a "falsehood"? If it's a lie, it's a lie, and *Time* is a liar. *Time* lied when it stated that Father Coughlin was called "Silo Charlie" because "the charity crucifixion tower of the Shrine of the Little Flower reminds many Detroiters of a silo." That was a lie, and *Time* knew it when it printed it.

Father Coughlin Becomes 'Socko Charlie' to *Time*

Fortnight ago, to use a *Time* expression, this boil on the neck of journalism changed its tactics a bit. Still anxious to slap back at Father Coughlin, to all appearances, for the circulation losses resulting from the protests of his followers, *Time* attempted to smear him. To this end the editorial geniuses thought up a new nickname. Instead of "Silo Charlie," they referred to the Radio Priest as "Socko Charlie."

But if the eminent editors of the red-covered magazine believe that this would insult the Radio Priest, they were mistaken. Strangely enough the appellation fits the personality of Father Coughlin who has never retreated from a quarrel; never withheld a punch because of fear.

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Canadian Court Upholds Anti-Red Padlocking Law

QUEBEC, CANADA — The Superior Court of Quebec has upheld the power of the Quebec Legislature to padlock premises used for Communist purposes.

Quebec's padlock law operates much in the same manner as the padlock law which served in the United States during the days of prohibition. It was written into the statute books of Quebec by Premier Duplessis in an effort to strengthen the government's drive against Communism, and provides that the use of a building for illegal purposes may be punished by padlocking the building for a period of not more than a year.

In the case which brought the statute to the high court, a home owner asked that his tenant, Muni Taub, be evicted on the ground that the tenant was carrying on Communist propaganda there. The house owner, Louis Fineberg, Taub's father-in-law, said that he had been warned by the provincial police commissioner that the place would be padlocked according to the statute (known as An Act to Protect the Province Against Communist Propaganda) unless he rid himself of the tenant.

At the trial, the tenant admitted he was using the house for Communist purposes, but argued as a defense, that the padlock law was unconstitutional and had not the right to order him evicted.

Chief Justice Greenshields, who conducted the ruling on the test case, declared the padlock law constitutional. Arguments for his decision included the following:

"The padlock law controlled the use to which private property would be put in this province, and the control of property rights is obviously a matter on which all provincial legislatures are entitled to legislate, by the terms of the British North American Act.

"A citizen may talk Communism to his heart's content on the Champ de Mars or Dominion Square and the criminal law would not touch him. But when the scene of the Communist propaganda is shifted to private premises the law in question says that such procedure is illegal. It does not state that the user of the building or the owner is a criminal. What it says is that the use of a building for such a purpose is illegal and it may be padlocked for a period not exceeding one year. That is clearly a declaration affecting the use of property in this province.

"Criticism or discussion are not in any way interfered with.

"The statute is not in conflict with any legislative or exclusive powers given to the Federal Parliament.

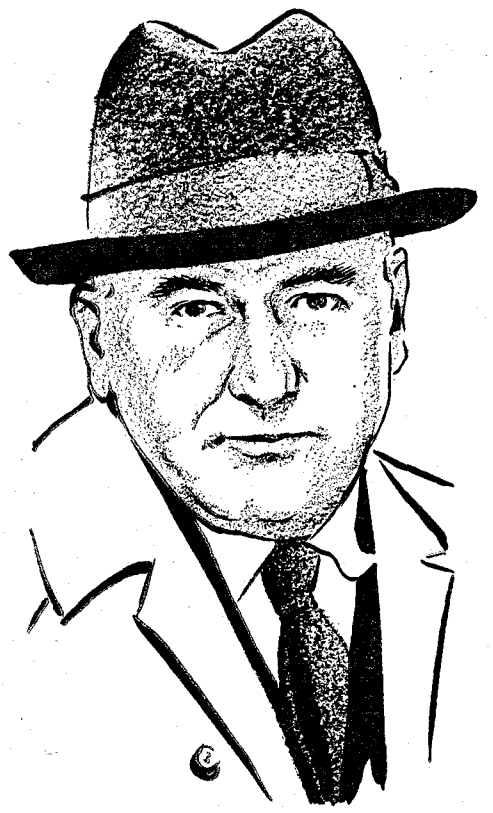
"The statute does not interfere with freedom of speech, but the statute books of every province of Canada abound with provisions putting some restraint on the nature and substance of its citizens' speeches.

"The statute does not entail confiscation of property. All it does is to say to the owner: 'You will be deprived of the use of your property as long as you use it for purposes declared by the law to be illegal'."

France Relents on Blackmail Plan; Franco to Recover Spanish Gold

Daladier Returning $32-Million Stolen by Loyalist Government

Remainder of Loot Was Used for Communist Propaganda in America and Elsewhere



PREMIER DALADIER

PARIS, FRANCE — Premier Edouard Daladier has agreed to return to Generalissimo Francisco Franco nearly $32-million in gold belonging to the Bank of Spain, and held here illegally since the end of the Spanish Civil war.

The French had been using the money to *put pressure on Franco to make a formal declaration that Spain would remain neutral in the event of a general European war*, it is reported. When the head of the Spanish government refused to take part in this blackmail scheme, France withheld the gold.

Upon hearing, however, that Generalissimo Franco refused to support Mussolini or Hitler in any attack on the so-called democracies, Daladier relented and made arrangements to return the stolen property.

The gold—$31,800,000 worth—was all that remained of what had been the world's fifth largest gold reserve. Three years ago more than $500-million was reposing in the vaults of the Bank of Spain, but at the outbreak of the civil war, Communists seized the fund and soon it began to trickle through their fingers.

To Russia went some $130-million of this precious metal. The Rothschild banking house in France got $60-million. The rest was sprinkled liberally around to Red organizations throughout the world. Fernando de los Rios, the former Spanish Red Ambassador to the United States, received $13-million of the gold to use in propagandizing the Communist-Loyalist cause in the United States.

It hardly is surprising, therefore, that at the end of the war less than one-tenth of the original gold reserve remained and that about $470-million of the Spanish people's money had been poured into Communist cash-boxes from Shanghai to New York.

It is of small wonder, that Communists here, in America and elsewhere are able to publish daily newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines, and in general maintain a $10-million yearly campaign to propagandize the Communist cause.

Goodness Sakes! The Red Lovers Are Still At It

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — In the name of "democracy" and "Americanism" the American Jewish Congress has given a consistently excellent demonstration of that popular Communist sport known as Father Coughlin-baiting.

Playing before a crowd of 6,000 who jammed their way into the Boston Opera House recently, spokesmen for the Congress performed again in colorful style, the color being somewhat Red.

Among the ranters was the Rev. William C. Kernan, an Episcopal minister of Bayonne, New Jersey. He described Father Coughlin as an agent of Hitler and accused him of attempting to establish Nazism in the United States.

Thus the meeting ostensibly an "Americanism" get-together, developed into an anti-Coughlin affair with the inane mouthings of Coughlin detractors commanding major attention.

Priest Limited to 20 Minutes

To lend the gathering an air of respectability the Congress succeeded in enlisting cooperation from several prominent persons, including Governor Saltonstall. As a gesture to shroud its real purpose the Congress had Father M. J. Ahern, S. J. speak briefly on the subject of totalitarian governments. Father Ahern's denunciation of persecutions of Christians in Soviet Russia, Loyalist Spain and Red Mexico was the only reference to oppression of Christians in the entire meeting. He was allowed only 20 minutes speaking time, although Rev. Kernan and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise spoke for nearly an hour, reviling Father Coughlin.

RABBI WISE

It is unnecessary to dignify Rev. Kernan's Nazi charges by argument. His allegations are so ridiculous that they constitute an insult to the intelligence of normal persons. Anyone familiar with Father Coughlin's teachings is well aware of his opposition to Nazism. But Rev. Kernan apparently is of that school of thought, if it can be called "thought," that anyone who opposes Communism is perforce an advocate of Nazism.

Ignores 20-Million Murdered Christians

Rabbi Wise continued where Rev. Kernan left off. Through misquotations and innuendoes he purported to show the assemblage that Father Coughlin is an enemy of democracy and an anti-Semite who should be silenced in the interest of America.

With no mention of the 20-million Christians murdered in Red Russia and the thousands of others martyred for their faith in Spain and Mexico, the Rabbi mourned for the persecuted Jews in Germany and exhorted American Jews to fight their battle.

"Wherever in this world our Jewish brethren are persecuted, they know that we American Jews are with them and will fight for them and die for them, if necessary," he said in an outburst of internationalism which he insists is "Americanism."

The real purpose of the Jewish Congress, he said, is to protect Jewish rights and interests. Obviously included in this conception is imposition by America of drastic, war-provoking measures on nations which have mistreated Jews. This is the internationalism espoused by Rabbi Wise — the internationalism which would plunge America into another foreign war.

Judging by the Rabbi's remarks, anyone who disagrees with him and maintains that America should mind its own business is un-American.

Answer to Coughlin's Critics

(Continued from Page 11)

Coughlin's information? The conclusion is inescapable. *The General Jewish Council knew that Father Fahey's work was the source of Father Coughlin's information.* Furthermore the General Jewish Council understood that to admit this fact which Father Coughlin explicitly stated on November 27th would gain them nothing. To smear Father Coughlin was its purpose and to succeed in that purpose, *it did not hesitate to lie.* The *'World Service'* issue provided the opportunity which the General Jewish Council sought. By charging falsely that *'World Service,'* a Nazi propaganda sheet, was the source of Father Coughlin's information, it could brand him *an anti-Semite who was spreading Nazi propaganda!"*

(To Be Continued)

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Neutrality Must Recognize Self-Determination Abroad

By **HON. B. CHAMP CLARK**
Senator from Missouri

YOU AND I and the large majority of the citizens of this great democratic nation may naturally and profoundly sympathize with all peace-loving democracies and entertain a feeling of antagonism toward totalitarian and aggressor nations. But we cannot overlook the fact that true neutrality recognizes the inherent right of each state to determine its own form of government. We cannot overlook the fact that the European democracies are preparing for the threatened international duel by seeking a military pact with one of the most undemocratic and despotic governments in the galaxy of the nations; and, while I am for the most part of English descent and proud of my lineage, I cannot deny that Britain owes her present great power largely to a policy of aggression and conquest.

None of us can forget that our heroic effort barely 20 years ago to aid the cause of world democracy ended in the greed and avarice that, like ghouls, sat at the council table at Versailles. And we know that one of these so-called European democracies has lately surrendered itself to a virtual dictatorship; and who, may I ask, can safely predict what changes in form of government the next few years may encompass in the national life of any world power?

Motivated, and for the most part sincerely and honestly so, by love of democracy, hatred of despotism, and fear that the aggressive policies of the axis states may endanger the safety of the American people, certain extreme internationalists would make of our nation an immediate partisan and precipitate it into the vortex of the next European massacre—even before a gun is fired or a bomb is dropped. I cannot emphasize too strongly my personal view that we are in more acute danger of having our own democracy merged into a home-made dictatorship as the consequence of becoming involved in a world conflict, than ever our becoming subject to the joke of foreign conquest and domination.

Cutting Costs Is Not Real Remedy

By **HON. JOHN E. RANKIN**
Representative from Mississippi

IF YOU WERE to force a cut in Government expenses now to where the present revenues would meet expenses, you would almost bring about a revolution in this country.

But there is a remedy. The remedy is a reasonably controlled expansion of the currency, not through the Federal Reserve System but through the Treasury Department, done by the Congress and the President, as the Constitution provides, so these international bankers who now control the Federal Reserve System cannot have the money retired and bring on another depression.

You are either going to do that or you are going to keep on until you break into a wild and uncontrolled inflation, such as they had in Germany and such as they had in several other European countries. So I appeal to you Members of Congress, whether you be Democrats or Republicans, to think seriously of this proposition of expanding the currency against the gold reserve we now have to raise commodity prices to their normal level and start business moving, and at the same time enable us to build up the national income to where we can balance the Budget and keep it balanced.

If you have another remedy, I should like to know it. I am looking for one. I am going to be frank with you; I am disturbed, just as every honest American is disturbed today. This is the one remedy I can find, and the only one, in my opinion, that has been suggested that will balance the Budget and restore prosperity to the American people.

F. C. C. Rule Gives Group Censor Power

By **HON. BURTON K. WHEELER**
Senator from Montana

THE FEDERAL Communications Commission on May 23 adopted some new rules and regulations respecting international broadcasting. Among the rules which they adopted was the following:

"A license of an international broadcast station shall render only an international broadcast service which will reflect the culture of this country and which will promote international good will, understanding, and cooperation."

I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that if that rule should stand, it would give the Commission the right to censor the broadcasting of speeches by members of the United States Senate. In other words, if I or some other Senator desired to make a speech on international questions over an international radio, the rule would give the Commission the right to say that the speech which was about to be made did not reflect the culture of the country, and might possibly stir up bad feelings in some other country. It is a form of censorship which the Congress of the United States never contemplated when it passed the law. On the contrary, Congress specifically provided that there should be no censorship.

I think everybody who is interested in the subject agrees that the radio must be free from censorship. I am told that the broadcasting companies and the National Association of Broadcasters are asking for a hearing upon this particular matter. The rule was adopted without any hearing. I sincerely hope the Commission will grant a hearing to the broadcasting companies, and I sincerely hope they will modify a rule which would tend to bring about censorship in the United States over national and international broadcasting.

'Steps Short of War' Are What Put United States in World War

Empires of Britain and France Won't Collapse, Says Walsh

By **HON. DAVID I. WALSH**
Senator from Massachusetts

THE THEORY upon which the Roosevelt administration's foreign policy appears to operate is that the best way to avoid war is to accord every favor "short of war" to Great Britain and France, the two empires which were eminently successful in procuring American soldiers for European combat in the last world conflict.

Furthermore, it may be assumed that the French and British, although they now insist that their privileged purchases of arms and munitions will continue on a "cash and carry" basis, will be perfectly willing, at a later stage in the negotiations, to permit the taxpayers of the United States to finance the high-minded venture in "collective security."

The term "collective security" reminds us that Josef Stalin, of Soviet Russia, has his own interpretation of that protective phrase. His satellites all over the globe are popularizing the notion that "to make the world safe for democracy" is to maintain the stability of the Soviet fatherland. Stalin and his mouthpieces no longer attack British, French, or American "imperialism."

On the contrary, the "democracies" are reproached from Moscow for their failure to "make a stand" against the dictatorships, overlooking the fact that the Communist paradise is, if anything, more "totalitarian" and more savagely "dictatorial" than Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy. The Moscow newspapers do not play up the apt description of Soviet Russia as "a species of tyranny tempered by assassination."

The Czar Stalin also soft-pedals the fact that he can have ready access to the war planes, siege guns, and tanks which we may be persuaded to ship to Paris or London. The French-Soviet alliance has never been denounced. To be sure, it creaked a little in the hinges at the time of the Czechoslovakia crisis.

Walter Winchell to the contrary notwithstanding, it was the Soviet Union that curled up on that contract. But Leon Blum and his Socialists are still the largest bloc in the French Chamber of Deputies, and they have not yet been disillusioned as to the doubtful benefits of the Moscow pact. Nor do they have to worry about the attitude of the 72 Communist members of the Parliament at Paris. The French "popular front," although weakened by the defection of the Radical-Socialists, has by no means repudiated the "Trojan horse" policy dictated by Georgi Dimitroff and the Third International.

This is as good a time as any to remember that the Daladier government, however well intentioned at the moment, has no mandate or lien on permanent power. How many votes would be required to overthrow the rightist regime? How large is the majority upon which M. Georges Bonnet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, can rely in case of emergency? What would happen in another general election?

Although the leftists, embittered by jealousy and strife, are in retreat in France as in many other parts of the world, they are fighting a stubborn rear-guard action. Plucking a leaf from the history of Russia, they assert proudly, defiantly: "The last stand of an embattled host need not always mean a catastrophe."

A world war is the last desperate card of these world criminals. In France, Great Britain, and the two Americas their ranks will be swollen by refugees from the international brigades.

It has just been revealed that in November, 1938, 200 ex-members of the international brigades who fought for Communism in Leftist Spain occupied the Renault automobile factory outside Paris in defiance of the Garde Mobile. The "veterans" of the American battalions who were organized to fight foreign wars are the loudest, most active proponents of "a preventive war by the democracies."

Of course, Communists, "liberals" and "leftists" are not the only warmongers. Many sincere conservatives are supporting the movement to grant Great Britain and France "every facility and means short of war" in order to back up the foreign policy of these two nations. The attitude of these groups is predicated upon reasons of alleged self-interest. The "non-isolationists" claim that, if we stand idly by while Germany and Italy revise the map of Europe, Africa, and Asia, we will constitute the "dessert" on a menu which had Czechoslovakia and the Ostmark as "hors d'oeuvres."

The argument has a measure of plausibility. The utter defeat of the French and British empires would clear the European boulevards for the wheels of the Rome-Berlin axis.

Happily, the conclusion of French and British collapse is not one that we have to accept. According to the most responsible British statesmen themselves, the air force of the Empire is formidable enough to bombard the Rhine. The French general staff has expressed confidence in the French Army and the Maginot line.

The European war, if it comes this year or next, will be a replica of the last; a war of attrition. Both sides, unfortunately, will suffer terribly for every success. The game is not worth the candle. No one will win. No one did win. No one can win. The balance is even, unless we encourage the allied empires to "defy" the dictators—except Stalin!

"Steps short of war" led directly to United States' entrance into the World War. The munitions traffic, loans, financial understandings led from neutrality in 1916 to warfare in 1917.

Hearings Show Abundance of Reds in Union

By **HON. R. B. WIGGLESWORTH**
Representative from Massachusetts

I HOLD IN MY HAND *"Reports and Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Convention of the Workers Alliance of America, Cleveland, Ohio, September 23 to 26, 1938."* At page 82 of that document appears a list of 21 members of the national executive board—elected to that board at the time of the convention.

The testimony submitted to date, largely through former members of the Communist Party, indicates that 15, if not 16, members of that national board are known or admitted members of the Communist Party. There is further similar evidence which I shall not take time to dwell upon. In New York City, by similar identification, 17 out of 21 members of the controlling board are known or admitted Communists. In Pennsylvania the State officials are said to be from 80 to 90 per cent members of the Communist Party. In the Harlem set-up 25 out of 25 members of the controlling board were similarly identified as members of the Communist Party.

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Learn Plan to Insure Europe for War Risks

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress has again run into one of the "measures short of war" to which the President referred in his message to Congress early this year. Only this time it came out of a clear sky, and even the Congressional sponsors of the plan were surprised.

The story deals with a plan of the Administration to insure against war risk, foreign vessels friendly to this country. It is known as the Bailey-Bland bill (*S. 2566*), and where it came from is still not quite certain.

Representative Schulyer Otis Bland of Virginia, chairman of the House merchant marine committee, introduced the bill in the House, he said, as a matter of routine, and at the request of the maritime commission.

Senator Josiah Bailey of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate commerce committee and Senate sponsor of the bill, meanwhile, has asked Rear Admiral Emory S. Land of the maritime commission to appear before his committee and explain the bill.

The measure proposes to set up a revolving fund to finance war insurance "of vessels of any foreign country not an enemy of the United States, which is engaged in the foreign or domestic trade of the United States."

Representative Louis Ludlow of Indiana, author of the war referendum, said:

"Sub-section C-1 of section 222 of the War Risk Insurance bill is about as bad as it could possibly be. I suspect that Judge Bland introduced this bill by request without reading it. It must be given the closest attention. A policy of American insurance for foreign vessels, even of foreign belligerents, would be dangerous in the extreme."

House Minority Leader Joseph Martin of Massachusetts was astonished. "As I read this language," he said, "it is proposed that a revolving fund be established for the general purpose of marine war risk insurance, including the insurance by the United States treasury of foreign vessels, even if such vessels were belligerents, and their cargoes, even if such cargoes were contraband of war.

"The President under the proposed neutrality law, could define war zones, and forbid American ships from entering them.

"Under this proposed war risk insurance law the President could then insure foreign vessels, engaged in trade with the United States, including, of course, the British merchant marine."

Senate Probe of Banking Is Eccles' Idea

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Wagner has introduced, and the Senate banking committee of which he is chairman has approved, a a resolution (*S. Res. 125*) to study the nation's monetary and banking policies.

Persons familiar with the problem will see behind the voice of Senator Wagner, the hand of Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. They know that while Senator Wagner may be the sponsor of the bill, its real author is the same gentleman who will direct the investigators—Mr. Eccles himself.

The Federal Reserve chairman has for some time wanted to get centralized control over all credit implements. Persons interested in seeing a preview of the report which the investigating committee will submit following its $100,000 investigation, may do so by reading the annual report submitted by Mr. Eccles' Federal Reserve Board.

Spend-Lend Program Submitted to Senate

Pump-Priming Gives Way to Eccles' Plan; Will Lend Nation Back to Prosperity

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator James Byrnes of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate unemployment committee, wrote a letter to Mr. Roosevelt asking him for advice on earmarking $125-million of relief appropriations. The Chief Executive countered with a proposal for Congress to authorize a lending program of almost $4-billion, "for stimulating business through self-liquidating projects and low-cost housing developments."

In other words, the New Deal has gone, hook, line and sinker for the Eccles' spending-lending program, just as it once went for the idea of priming the pump. It took four years or more of pump-priming before the Administration discovered that it was doing nothing to relieve permanently the victims of depression. The new program, as proposed by the President, will take from between two and seven years, and will in the long run, he says, become *semi-permanent.*

Washington Was Not Unprepared

For years New Dealers have been talking of spending the nation into prosperity. When it was pointed out that people did not have any money to spend, they began to advocate the lending of money to be spent.

Two weeks ago, Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of the privately owned Federal Reserve banking system, who can generally be found somewhere in the background of every New Deal lending proposal, told a group of Harvard alumni in Boston that the government must not go along looking for "miracles" to improve business, but must do something to bring about a program of "Federal stimulation to business." Eccles suggested that housing, construction, railroads and utilities were the four industries which he thought could employ the greatest amount of labor.

Mr. Roosevelt's spending-lending program, which went to Sen. Byrnes, contained these suggestions. Great emphasis was placed upon the idea that the program would be self-liquidating over a period of years, and little notice given to the fact that after the projects' debts had been liquidated, there would be just that much less of private property or individual ownership of property in the United States.

ECCLES

Would Buy Farms, Rail Equipment

The projects have been divided into six groups:

1. Loans are to be made, under the newly created Federal works agency, for waterworks projects, sewage disposal plants, bridges and hospitals (Federally, not locally owned). This program would cost $150-million for the year beginning July 1, and $200-million for the following fiscal year.

2. Under the bureau of public roads, a four-year outlay of $750-million would be spent for post roads, toll roads, bridges, high-speed highways, and city by-passes. $150-million would be spent between now and June 30, 1940, on this program.

3. Loans for railroad equipment, to be purchased not by the railroads but by the government. The plan is for a newly created government authority to buy new equipment and lease it to the railroads, with the government retaining ownership title to it. The Eccles estimates report that the project's initial outlay would cost between $300-million and $500-million. Businessmen who have feared for some time a desire by the New Deal to take over ownership of the railroads, may see in this proposal, an initial step in that direction.

4. A $460-million expenditure would be authorized for rural electrification, under the agricultural department, of which $20-million would be spent this year.

5. The farm security administration would be authorized to purchase $500-million worth of farms to rent to tenant farmers, of which $250-million would be spent this year.

6. Loans to foreigners to promote American trade amounting to $500-million, are also proposed in the President's new spend-lend program, with $200-million being used for that purpose this year.

Anyone who doubts that the Roosevelt administration will walk away with the 1940 election, if the proposed $4-billion program goes through Congress, doesn't know the Roosevelt administration. Most of the money is to be spent within the next two years, and there are almost 50-million voters who cannot be made to realize that their own labors and dollars will do the debt-liquidating when the time comes.

Senate Is Still Waging War for American Freedom and Independence

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration leaders in Congress are fighting to renew the very alliances of which the founding fathers declared us independent 163 years ago.

It was to be a free and independent nation, not an ally of some one or another foreign imperialism, that the members of the Congress of 1776 severed "all political connection" between the colonies and Great Britain—a connection which a goodly number of well-meaning Senators are now doing their best to revive before adjournment.

The Hull-Bloom-Pittman pro-British "neutrality" bill (*H. J. Res. 306*) which the Administration leaders in both Houses are trying to pass at this session, is still, in the seventh month of the 76th Congress, a subject for debate anytime.

JOHNSON

Recently, a group of leading Senators, recognizing that the fight of 1776 has apparently not been won for all time, issued a "manifesto" on the subject of American neutrality. Said the statement:

"The United States can ill afford to place itself in the unbecoming light of a nation persisting in its talk about detesting war while at the same time scheming to get profit from the war of other nations, or while urging peace on other nations, furnish the instrumentalities and munitions by which they may carry forward war.

"The United States can well afford to get along without such profit as might be available from other peoples' wars.

"To maintain the arms embargo is in no sense a restriction or limitation upon any constitutional power belonging to the executive.

"Putting munitions on a cash-and-carry basis is a subterfuge. Far more honest would be an open alliance with Great Britain, or Japan or France, or Russia, than an act which would aid in time of war only that nation or those nations in control of the seas."

Postscript of His Own

The statement had as its chief distributors, Senators Nye of North Dakota, Clark of Missouri and Bone of Washington.

Senator Johnson of California, one of the signers, added a postscript of his own. "I believe fundamentally," he said, "that no discretion shall be granted to the President beyond what the Constitution gives him, of any kind or character. I would not permit any man, no matter who he is, to select an aggressor in case of war. If there is to be an embargo, it should be mandatory and impartial."

Said Senator Holt of West Virginia, one of the other signers: "The diplomats of Europe want us to sign a blank check payable in the lives of thousands of the young men of America, the amount to be determined by the developments of Europe.

Avoid Policy of Zig-Zag Decisions

"The history of our part in European diplomacy will show that we are left holding the bag. When the dictators take some territory not specifically of importance to England, we hear that the foreign policy will be one of appeasement. When the dictators threaten the life-line of the English colonial empire, we hear that the foreign policy will be stern. Let's not get involved in this zig-zag foreign policy. We might zig when we should have zagged."

PITTMAN

Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, leader of the Administration forces on foreign policy in the Senate, accused the 21 signers of the neutrality statement of insincerity, challenging them to ban the sale of cotton, copper, lead, zinc, oil, iron and steel, as well as merely the munitions of war.

"That statement," he remarked sarcastically, "has an outward appearance of sincerity and high moral resolve. But, of course, the sponsors of this declaration of morality will introduce amendments including such materials in the definition of arms."

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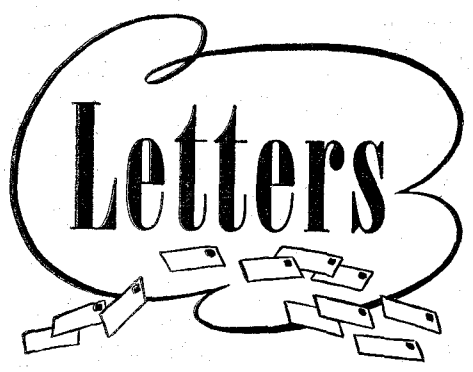

(We aim to make this a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine—EDITOR.)

Let Them Go

TO THE EDITOR:

Recently, in a local newspaper, a writer suggested formation of a "Go-Get-Hitler-Club" which, he explained, would be composed of all those who think it is the primary duty of the United States government to interfere with what Hitler is doing in his own country. It is to be understood, however, that, insofar as international complications are concerned, they will be entirely on their own.

I am strongly in favor of such a club and hope that transportation to a point of vantage in Europe will be made possible. All the slandering orators of radio and biased editors of the press, who forever rave about Adolf, would then have an opportunity to put their ideas into effect. This should appeal particularly to Walter (let 'em all come in) Winchell, one of America's foremost public enemies, and it is to be hoped that he will fall in line with the movement and let 100-million Gentiles live in peace. After the war-hawkers of the New Deal are kicked out in 1940 they, too, will be free to donate their services. Yours for a "Go-Get-Hitler-Club"!

—G. L. REASOR

Louisville, Ky.

Asks N. Y. Expose

TO THE EDITOR:

May I venture the suggestion that SOCIAL JUSTICE expose the New York administration of the WPA.

Taxpayers are supplying money to maintain this project which, according to a Washington investigation, is controlled by the Workers Alliance—controlled for the benefit of a racial minority to the exclusion of Christian Americans.

Let us have the real truth as only SOCIAL JUSTICE knows how to expose it.

—A VICTIM

New York City

We Have Laws Too

TO THE EDITOR:

I read the article in the May 29th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE under the head of "*'Liberals' Ask U. S. to Grant Aid to Aliens.*" Why should this country be asked to give aid to aliens who don't believe enough in the Constitution to become citizens, or to those who have taken out their citizenship papers but who are using these papers to enable them to carry out their nefarious, underhanded work.

I am deeply in favor of the Hobbs and Dempsey bills which provide that the American government should have its amending done by Americans, and that deportable aliens be interned until their governments will take them back where they belong.

The above two bills should be given broader issue as I can safely say that 90 per cent of the voting people in this great country have never heard of these bills. Such being the case, copies should be made and sent to each voter to read and discuss. After this has been done the bills should be placed in the proper channels for adoption.

If these measures were adopted, the aliens coming to this country for protection from the persecution of the rulers of their native countries would be made to understand that in order to live peacefully here they will have to live up to the laws of this country or be deported to their native land.

—P. J. KENNEDY

Syracuse, N. Y.

A Coming Storm

TO THE EDITOR:

In the darkness gathering on our horizon is the threat of a coming storm—more violent than that which broke over Spain—because cumulative hatred embodies it.

As in old Jerusalem when the forces of evil concentrated to do away with Him against Whom no fault could be found, so too is evil here forging to the front to do away once more with Him and all that is dear to Him. Caiaphas we have heard denouncing Him, through bitter speech against His ministers; Caesar, too, raises proud head, assured that he will honored be, if he contrives to group about him enough of those in league with Caiaphas and his creatures to put through what he would.

In secret conclaves; in subtle ways, they have prepared their plan: America —God's country—they would pulverize into the dust of Communism and we should be, as in all countries ruled by them, their slaves. Then they, to lord their place and crush us well, would do what was done from Nero to Diocletian: shed the blood of Christian martyrs and ruin everything raised in His name.

Caiaphas went mad when he began to realize his deadly deed; and Caesar is no more. And God?—Lives as always. Let these schemers meditate on that!

All Christendom is raising voice in petition and prayer to God; and prayer is so potent that evil dare not stand against it.

—M. F.

Union City, N. J.

Albanian Aftermath

TO THE EDITOR:

Please publish the following letter in SOCIAL JUSTICE. It is a reply from *Life* magazine editors regarding the matter of Italy's invasion of Albania:

"June 2, 1939.

"Dear Mr. DeLano:

"We welcomed your criticism, but, frankly, we didn't think we left our readers in any doubt about the reasons for the seizure of Albania.

"After all, it doesn't prove anything to claim that there was a plot and Italy forestalled it by acting first. Under that theory, anything is possible. Your neighbor could decide you were plotting against him, and so decide he'd better 'get' you first. I assure you the courts wouldn't let him off on that basis

"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Anna Goldsborough
For the Editors of *Life*"

—A. GREGORY DELANO

Saugatuck, Conn.

Send Agitators First

TO THE EDITOR:

There ought to be a law requiring that all Congressmen and other politicians who vote or campaign in favor of our participation in a war on foreign soil, and also all newspaper writers and radio commentators who favor such a war, will be the first to be drafted and sent overseas and made to fight in the front-line trenches in the first battle, regardless of their age or physical condition. This would put an end to all the war-mongering going on in this country.

—P. EMORY WEAVER

Littlestown, Pa.

Not Uncharitable

TO THE EDITOR:

I do not think myself uncharitable in refusing to sanction the much-agitated plan of bringing in 20,000 refugee orphans from Germany. Why should our charity be centered on Germany, a country we are being propagandized into hating so thoroughly? How about homes for the orphans of the U.S.A.? Or if we must leave our own shores to practice charity, why not also go to Italy, France, England or Spain? Certainly, in the last-named country there must be many more refugees and orphans who are much more in need than those of Germany. But there is no agitation to take in Spanish orphans. There must be a reason which is not disclosed in this well-advertised agitation that prompts us to go abroad to become charitable, when we have so many neglected opportunities to practice charity at home.

The propaganda to put this plan in effect is entirely too subtle to be sincere charity. Witness the articles carried by our daily newspapers and by periodicals devoted to the clothing and piece goods industries. Also the tearful appeals of movie actresses and the sentimental crooning of radio singers. These are what I call directed propagandists influenced from a powerful source. Let these sanctimonious people tell why only children from Germany are deserving of charity.

—CELIA BLACK

Toledo, Ohio

150,000 Telegrams Helped

TO THE EDITOR:

SOCIAL JUSTICE recently said the Pope called General Franco the "savior of civilization."

While that is true, we must never forget that the General received untold help from Father Coughlin through his many followers in the United States. The victory in keeping the Spanish embargo was largely achieved through Father Coughlin and did much to win salvation for the Spanish people. Remember that 150,000 telegrams reached our Senators on this question.

—HARRY K. MOORE

Camden, N. J.

Appreciated Abroad

TO THE EDITOR:

I wish publicly to state how much your magazine SOCIAL JUSTICE is appreciated in Europe.

With clear vision you see things as they really are, yet fearlessly expose frauds and pernicious plotting. You are fair to your opponents and as charitable as can reasonably be expected. Indeed, you represent true Christianity at its best.

American Christians — both Catholic and Protestant—ought to gather solidly behind Father Coughlin—a man who fears God and loves his country.

—PRINCESS KARADJA

Locarno, Switzerland

Must Disavow It

TO THE EDITOR:

Recent issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE have called our attention to the criticism of Father Coughlin by certain Catholic papers as being responsible for the anti-Semitic feelings evident in America.

Although I know Father Coughlin is no more anti-Semitic than Rabbi Wise, I also know that information used in the former's criticism of the atheistic Jews will in turn be used by anti-Semites to direct an attack against all Jews. That is unfortunate.

This, however, is a consequence that must be risked in the interests of truth and social justice. To remain silent would be to invite the chaos and misery which accompanies Communism. It is up to the Jewish people to publicly disavow any affiliation with Communism as well as denounce the atheistic Jews who foster Communistic doctrines.

I sometimes wonder if the critics of Father Coughlin would even condemn Moses as an anti-Semite. Did he not chastise the Israelites for adoring the golden calf?

—E.A.C.

Toronto, Ont., Can.

Glad for Expose

TO THE EDITOR:

I am glad that SOCIAL JUSTICE has begun a series of articles exposing Communism within the C.I.O. It is about time John L. Lewis and his associates were prevented from continuing their shameful exploitation of the laborer whom they pretend to aid. Congress should amend the Wagner Act, and as long as they delay amending it, Dictator Lewis and his gang are merrily going along in their campaign to force every working man into C.I.O. organizations so that more revenue in dues will reach them.

The check-off system is an un-American idea. They have adopted this alien idea to place a tax on laborers contrary to the workers' wishes.

Mr. Worker, our forefathers would not stand for any taxation without representation. They called it tyranny. The diabolical check-off system is not only tyranny; it is enslavement.

For five years, Mr. Worker, you have suffered regimentation with the promise that you will be better off. Now the politician is cajoling you into the belief that a debt is not a debt. We owe it to ourselves. One big family. Any of you who owe taxes try and pass it off that way, and you will soon find out whether a debt is not a debt!

—A VETERAN

Milwaukee, Wisc.

Un-Christian Tolerance

TO THE EDITOR:

Father Coughlin's opponents continually stress the point that he is not "tolerant." Perhaps the dictionary will convince them that they are right. This much-abused word is a derivative of the Latin *tolerare* — to bear or endure. One tolerates when he suffers something to be or to be done without active opposition. In medicine it describes a person capable of enduring a poisonous amount of dose with impunity.

There is nothing very magnanimous or Christian about tolerance. A true Christian does not endure a Jew; he loves him. He does not suffer a Jew without active opposition; he actively helps him to retain faith in the one, true God and endeavors to teach him Christian principles. He does not endure the poison of Communism for he realizes it cannot be taken with impunity.

—P. L.

Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.

'Post' Steps In

TO THE EDITOR:

The *New York Post* is at it again. It now is demanding—through its editorials —that District Attorney Dewey of New York and Foley of the Bronx clean up the "Coughlinites" who tried to blow up New York subways.

In other words—the *Post* is going in for "racket-busting"!

—MARGARET M. CULHANE

Bronx, N. Y.

Depends Upon 1940

TO THE EDITOR:

Whether or not the Communists are to realize their dream of supremacy here in America depends upon the outcome of the next presidential election. If a Communist-endorsed candidate is victorious, then, using him as their springboard, the Reds will attempt to evolve a Soviet America!

If we face facts as we find them, what is to prevent them from realizing their dream?

—DONALD W. WEST

Boston, Mass.

Not Contributed

TO THE EDITOR:

My attention has been called to your issue of June 5, 1939, in which there appears what seems, on the surface, to be a contributed article by me. The title of the piece is "*American League for Peace and Democracy.*"

This statement was evidently taken from the hearings of the Dies Committee before which I testified on the subject of the American League for Peace and Democracy last August. It seems to me that this fact should have been set forth in the heading or in a footnote. The Dies Committee hearings are public records and you were, therefore, free to reprint excerpts from them without the permission of the witnesses. Nevertheless, by altering the first sentence of my testimony, you have made it appear that I contributed this "article" to your columns. Such, of course, was not the case.

In order that the record may be accurate and clear, will you kindly make a correction in an early issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, either by the publication of this letter or by an adequate statement of your own?

—J. B. MATTHEWS

Washington, D. C.

Proposed War Bill

TO THE EDITOR:

Congress should defeat the Industrial Mobilization Bill when presented, and all citizens who desire to remain free should write their representatives in Washington regarding it. It is known as House Bill *H. R. 9604* and the Senate Bill is *S. 1248.*

This proposed law vests powerful control in the hands of the President in case of war or emergency—and Roosevelt is notorious for emergencies. The "*Congressional Record*" states he has, since March 4, 1933, had 39 "emergencies." If this proposed law were in effect and Roosevelt felt an "emergency" coming on, he then could take entire control of business, money, transportation and even dictate personal affairs of citizens. The Congress and courts would be impotent, and we would have a Soviet regime in the United States.

Supposing the people rebelled? Well, Secretary of War Woodring has a plan to retire 2,300 Army officers and replace them with young men who lack experience. This hand-picked group of "yes" men would willingly shoot down anyone who resisted the edicts of the Master Mind of the Administration.

—W. L. BLAISDELL

Underhill, Vt.

Not Even Houdini

TO THE EDITOR:

Neither young nor old can sell their goods and services to people who lack purchasing power. Although we could indulge in barter to a limited extent, that would be very unsatisfactory.

Today we have a huge national debt, including Federal, State and local deficits. Moreover, our national administrative cost is huge and our debt-money system continues to inspire less and less confidence as compared to yesteryear's less aggravated form of the same disease.

When the basic all-controlling economic principle is false, then it would be foolish to expect permanent and sound economic results. Not even a Houdini could pull recovery out of the hat.

—THOMAS BRENNAN, JR.

Rochester, N. Y.

Now It's 'Aggression'

TO THE EDITOR:

At first it was to be a war "to save the democracies." But soon it was discovered here that the "democracies" are all dictatorships themselves, including the British and French empires as well as the Polish dictatorship and the Soviet Union, to say nothing of the dictatorship hatching right here. So now there is to be a war "to halt aggression." This means aggression, not against this country or hemisphere, but against the *status quo* as determined by the Versailles Treaty, a treaty so crooked and rotten that the United States Senate indignantly refused from the start to have any truck with it.

—WILLIAM R. WALLACE

New York, N. Y.

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Board Rules Revision May Block Amendment

See Action As Last Resort in Administration Effort to Halt Wagner Changes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the odor of the National Labor Board's pro-C.I.O. record still penetrating their nostrils, many labor men smell, in the Board's revision of rules, an eleventh hour attempt to forestall modification of the Wagner Act.

Independent labor, the A.F.L., farm groups and employers have been clamoring loudly for amendment throughout the current session of Congress.

The administration, the Board and the C.I.O. have battled every effort to correct the inequities of the Act and of its administration by the Board — inequities which have permitted favoring the C.I.O. at the expense of the A.F.L. and of employers.

The White House, through its Congressional leaders, tried to prevent Senate and House labor committees from holding hearings on proposed amendments. But pressure of public opinion eventually wore down administration objections, and hearings have been in progress for some time now, although the New Deal committeemen are dawdling to the best of their ability in the hopes that Congress will adjourn before anything happens.

Hopes to Soothe Employers

More or less supplementary to these stalling tactics, the Board announces it will accede to some of the demands for alteration. The idea, of course, is to soothe employers to some degree without capitulating entirely. That this ruse will succeed is doubtful, however. At best the trick can enjoy only temporary success, for amendment demands certainly will be renewed in the next session of Congress if action is not secured now.

Most significant of the changes, announced by the Board in a letter to Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, chairman of the House Labor Committee, is that permitting employers to petition for board elections to determine bargaining agents.

Employers' inability to do this in the past accounts for much of the criticism levelled at the Act by businessmen. Employers were forced to keep a hands-off policy in disputes between rival unions contesting for exclusive bargaining rights. In many cases they were compelled to close their plants, suffer the consequent loss of revenue and deprive innocent employes of wages while rival union leaders fought for supremacy. Under the new ruling, employers may take an active part in settling conflicting membership claims by asking the Board to conduct an election among employes.

Other Alterations Less Important

The other three alterations, of comparatively minor import, provide:

(1). That the present minimum waiting period between the issuance of an unfair labor complaint against an employer and the beginning of hearings on the case be extended from five to 15 days.

(2). That bona fide labor unions involved in contracts allegedly violating the law shall be made parties to proceedings in which the contracts are involved.

(3). That labor organizations alleged to be company-dominated shall be presented with a copy of the complaint against them, be notified of the hearing and be given the opportunity to intervene in the proceedings.

Representative of employers' dissatisfaction with several features of the existing Wagner Act was the complaint last week by David A. Clarke, counsel for the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

In testimony before the Senate Labor Committee he attacked the majority rule provision and predicted that the recent labor strife in the automobile and the coal industries were only "preliminary skirmishes compared to what is ahead of us."

He warned that if the majority rule is not repealed, "Congress, when it reconvenes, will find the industries of this country far more completely paralyzed than they are now."

Americans Should Aid Their Own Orphans

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina has analyzed with perfect logic the pending Wagner Bill which would permit 20,000 German-Jewish refugee children to enter the United States.

"If you are going to permit the unfortunate people of the world to enter the United States," he said recently on the Senate floor, "why not admit an equal number from China who have been orphaned as a result of the war over there? Then, why not permit the fatherless and motherless children of Ethiopia to come to our country for the same reason; and again, why not permit the admission of at least 20,000 orphaned children from Spain?

"In other words, if we are going to admit 20,000 children from Germany, why not admit an equal number from other countries of the world where there are orphaned children in destitute circumstances?"

SEN. REYNOLDS

Senator Reynolds reminded his colleagues that America has thousands of poor, homeless orphans of her own who receive no great public attention. He said that if people in the United States are financially able to care for children other than their own, they should aid these American orphans.

"Our orphanages are filled with children," he said. "Let's look after our own unfortunate children before we assume the responsibility of caring for others."

Lewis Endangers Third Term Plan

Scraps Roosevelt Hopes For United Labor Vote

WASHINGTON, D. C. — John L. Lewis' outright declaration that the C.I.O. will not seek peace with the A.F.L. is interpreted by some observers as a blow at President Roosevelt's third term hopes.

It was at the instance of Mr. Roosevelt that peace negotiations were held several months ago. The President, looking ahead to 1940, hoped to have a united labor group which would give him the votes of all laboring men if he should decide to campaign for re-election.

Now, however, the picture has changed. The C.I.O. and the A.F.L. have leaped at each other's throats with renewed savagery. Lewis has squelched the administration's attempts to patch the torn labor ranks and has announced he will undertake the organization of 20-million unorganized workers.

Desire for Peace Not Sincere

In this and in his abrupt termination of peace negotiations Lewis has demonstrated that his widely-publicized desire for labor peace rested not upon the rock of good faith, but upon the quicksands of hypocrisy.

It is true he wanted peace, but it was a victor's peace, not a peace of mutual agreement. He did not want an arrangement whereby the A.F.L. and C.I.O. would forget their old differences and join a single body. He wanted the A.F.L., like the proverbial fly, to walk into the C.I.O.'s parlor wherein it would be enmeshed and entangled in double-dealing negotiations and from which it would escape with neither its identity nor its life.

But once he saw that William Green, A.F.L. president, was in no mood to play the martyr's role, Lewis gave up his plan, folded his tent and went back to his C.I.O. stamping ground.

As a result Mr. Roosevelt can expect considerably more difficulty in securing unified support from the great laboring class, split as it is into warring camps.

Soviets Don't Fool New York Firemen

RIVERHEAD, LONG ISLAND — In securing a propaganda exhibit at the New York World's Fair, Soviet Russia slipped a fast one past Grover Whalen and other Fair biggies, but it didn't deceive New York firemen.

Delegates to the 44th annual convention of the Southern New York Firemen's Association, an organization of 100,000 firemen, recently adopted unanimously a resolution denouncing the exhibit as a "subtle and insidious" plan for the advancement of "anti-God and anti-American activities in this country."

Attorney Edgar F. Hazleton of Suffolk, Virginia, in a speech at the convention, declared that Communists in the United States are acting on instructions from Moscow to foment a revolution in America.

Copies of the resolution, describing the Soviet exhibit as the "red-star beacon and propaganda machine in Flushing Meadows," were to be sent to Mayor LaGuardia and to Grover Whalen, president of the Fair.

Administration Money System to Blame for Farm Problems

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK—The existing unjust monetary system, rather than over-production, is responsible for the impoverished condition of American farmers, Publisher Frank Gannett asserts.

In a recent radio address as guest speaker for the National Grange, he urged farmers to demand that Congress correct the evil money system, thereby restoring their lost purchasing power and averting the national disaster which New Deal economic practices have threatened.

"America today stands at the crossroads," he said. "What happens in the next few months or few years, will determine what the future of this country shall be. We can't go on the way we're going — spending and spending more than our income, regulating and controlling everything and everybody from Washington. That policy has failed and will always fail. It is sure to bring disaster."

Mr. Gannett attributed the decreased income of farmers to increased demand for gold, not to overproduction as New Dealers believe. In 1929, he said, worldwide panicky hoarding of gold began. In three years its exchange value for farm products increased two and one-half times, because everyone wanted gold.

Gold Values Increased Prices

"The farmer, whose prices are set by the gold value of his product in world markets, had given 20 bushels of wheat for an ounce of gold; after the hoarding began he had to give 50 bushels for an ounce. In other words, wheat fell from one dollar a bushel to 40 cents a bushel. Similarly, lard fell from 10 cents to four cents a pound.

"It wasn't over-production that did this. We were producing even less than we had produced and consumed in the previous 10 years. The change was in the value of our gold standard dollar."

Mr. Gannett emphasized the drastic income decline suffered by farmers in the last decade has occurred only because the government has refused to recognize that gold is an unstable measure of value.

If the administration would abandon its policy of keeping commodities tied inflexibly to gold, he said, prosperity would return both to agriculture and to industry.

Farm Income Much Too Low

At present the average income of farmers is so low that they are unable to buy the products of industry. But research shows, he pointed out, that there is an unlimited market among farmers for bathrooms, radios, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, automobiles, farm machinery and many other products of the city.

He said that adequate purchasing power could be provided if the "swollen value of gold" were counteracted by reducing the amount of gold in our currency. Other countries, he said, have found this method successful.

"The first move to right matters," he said, "is to demand that Congress take from the President the power, which is as great as any Caesar ever held, to change the value of our dollar. It should give that power to a Monetary Authority, set up under

The Monetary Authority would be empowered to establish a price index of 35 or 40 basic commodities, he suggested. Then the gold content of the dollar could be raised or lowered, depending upon the fluctuations in gold value. Thus prices could be maintained, he said, at a just and stable level.

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHICAGO
SPECIAL BUS TOUR
to the
Shrine of the Little Flower
July 29-30

Round trip by bus, two meals Saturday, three meals Sunday, first rate hotel accommodations — all for $10 complete!

We who are on the firing line for social justice and who wear the armor of truth and carry the sword of justice are happy to arrange this pilgrimage to the Shrine. We will have with us as our chaplain on the tour, Father Romancik, of Sacred Heart Church.

The bus will leave 20 E. Randolph St. at 9 a. m., Saturday, July 29, stopping at 63rd and Stony Island Ave., and 79th and Stony Island Ave. for the convenience of those living nearby. Returning, bus arrives in Chicago, midnight, July 30.

A $5 deposit is required for reservations. For information and reservations, call or write:

JOHN DONOVAN, 7451 Luella Ave., SAGinaw 1824

EDWARD ROGERS, 422 N. Leamington Ave., MANsfield 3590

MRS. F. NOEL, 1516 E. 83rd Place, REGent 0951

ST. LOUIS, MO.
JULY 30

A large group of public spirited citizens in the City of St. Louis and its environs have requested that Sunday, July 30, be designated as St. Louis Day. Plans have been made to bring a large delegation of people here for the occasion.

Special Missouri Day Tour
July 30th

Sponsored by the Missouri Friends of Royal Oak

$10.00 round trip railroad rate, Wabash Railroad. Leaves St. Louis Saturday evening, July 29th at 6:15 P. M. Arrives back in St. Louis, Monday morning, July 31st at 8:00 A. M.

For full particulars, call

MR. WM. J. BLEY, Flanders 7785. Address, 5023-a Devonshire Avenue.

MR. JOS. B. DeMOOR, Prospect 3701, 2739 Gravois Avenue.

PITTSBURGH
PENNSYLVANIA DAY
$9.50 All Expense $9.50
JULY 22nd
INCLUDES

ROUND TRIP RAILROAD TICKET, BUS DETROIT TO SHRINE, BUS SHRINE TO DETROIT WITH SIGHTSEEING TRIP, BREAKFAST, EVENING DINNER

Leave Pittsburgh, Pa., P. & L. E. R. R., Sat., July 22, 1939, 11:30 P. M., E.S.T.
Arrive Detroit, Mich., M. C. R. R., Sun., July 23, 1939, 7:15 A.M., E.S.T.

Leave Detroit, Mich., M. C. R. R., Mon., July 24, 12:30 A. M., E.S.T.
Arrive Pittsburgh, Pa., P. & L. E. R. R., Mon., July 24, 7:35 A. M., E.S.T.

SPECIAL BUS will transfer you to the Barlum Hotel at DETROIT for BREAKFAST, after which they will take you direct to the SHRINE at Royal Oak, Mich. The SPECIAL BUS will leave the SHRINE at 5:00 for Detroit, with a short sightseeing trip, and return you to the Barlum Hotel for 6:00 o'clock dinner.

YOU WILL HAVE THE ENTIRE EVENING AS YOU PLEASE

Your special train will be waiting for you at the MICHIGAN CENTRAL STATION after 10:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time.

RESERVATIONS *MUST* BE MADE IN ADVANCE WITH

Mrs. Anna M. Nardina, 1361 Oakhill St., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa., LInden 4773-J.

E. N. Robison, 122 P. & L. E. Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa. COurt 3201, Ext. 218.

Shrine Tour Dates

July 2-3-4—New England States.

July 9 — Eastern Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Maryland, Baltimore, New Jersey, Washington, D. C.

July 16 — Second Tour from Eastern New York, Rochester, Buffalo.

July 23 — Pittsburgh, Altoona, Southern Ohio, Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Kentucky.

July 29 — Chicago.

July 30—St. Louis, Mo., Indiana Day.

August 6—Cleveland, Akron.

August 13—Toledo, Troy, Piqua, Sidney.

August 20—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

JERSEY CITY, NEWARK, and ELIZABETH, N. J.
Sunday, July 9th, 1939
SPECIAL TOUR
Jersey City, N. J.—$17.75

apply
JOHN J. SWEENEY
260 Clerk Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Telephone Bergen 3-2154-J

Newark, N. J.—$17.50

JOHN C. CORBLEY
38 Columbia Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Phone Essex 2-0314

Last day for reservations, July 3rd, 1939

CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY and Vicinity

Father Coughlin's friends in the city and vicinity of Camden, New Jersey will join directly in the Philadelphia tour.

For their convenience, arrangements have been made with Miss Julia Cunneff, 617 Royden Street, that city, to supply information and make the necessary reservations.

Low Fare Only $14.75

Last day for reservations, July 3rd, 1939

MINNESOTA DAY
August 20, 1939

Lv. Minneapolis, 7:50 A. M., Saturday, August 19, Milwaukee Road.
Ar. Detroit 10:00 P. M., Saturday, August 19, Michigan Central

Round Trip individual coach fare, $29.72

(For parties of 25 or more, fare, $20.80)

Visit the Shrine en route to the World's Fair.

J. J. Burns, 700 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Reading, Pa., and Vicinity
Sunday, July 9th, 1939

For information and reservations apply
PAUL J. CLAY
905 N. 9th Street, Reading, Pa.
Phone 3-2462

Round Trip fare from Reading only $17.25

Last day for reservations, July 3rd, 1939

INDIANA DAY—JULY 30

Interest among the friends of SOCIAL JUSTICE in Indiana is rapidly growing. Many loyal followers of Father Coughlin are working zealously for his cause. They have requested that Sunday, July 30, be designated as Indiana Day at the Shrine. Mr. A. Shull, telephone A-19463 and Mr. H. Bloemker, telephone A-87331, Fort Wayne, are heading a special tour that will bring a tremendous group of friends to Royal Oak, Michigan.

The League of the Little Flower Requests You to pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God." ROMANS 15:30

ILL

MICHIGAN
Detroit
Fred M. Leonard

MINNESOTA
Sauk Center
Robert Lux

NEW YORK
Long Island
Mr. Nick Hansen

PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia
Mrs. Hannah E. Crane
Mr. John J. Crane
Pittsburgh
Agnes V. McAfee

DECEASED

CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles
Margaret Dungan
Mary Moas
Chas. Montgomery
Los Gatos
Mr. Joseph Zunher

CONNECTICUT
Waterbury
James Egan
Bridget, James and Mary Murnane
West Haven
Mary and Thomas Reilly

INDIANA
Fort Wayne
Charles H. Smith

MASSACHUSETTS
Lawrence
Mr. Peter Keenan
West Roxbury
Ann Gilmore

MINNESOTA
Minneapolis
Mr. Joseph Clasen

MISSOURI
St. Louis
Mr. Hurley
Miss Kate Martin

NEW JERSEY
Linden
Mrs. T. Gspann

NEW YORK
Binghamton
Julia Louise Hall
Buffalo
Mary E. McHale
Mt. Vernon
Francis John Quinn
New York
Mrs. Catherine
Saratoga Springs
James M. Leonard
Syracuse
Gurnes Family

OHIO
Cleveland
Mr. L. G. Carey

RHODE ISLAND
Apponaug
Mr. William Shea
Lonsdale
Rose G. Keenan

FOREIGN
CANADA
Brook Village, Nova Scotia
Rev. Ronald MacDougall

Divine Heart of Jesus convert sinners, save the dying, deliver the holy souls from purgatory. (Indulgence of 300 days, every time. Pius X, Nov. 6, 1906).

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

BENEFITS: 1. You are remembered every morning at Mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a Special Mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

OBLIGATION: Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

PRIVILEGES: You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

FEES: Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year.

The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Michigan

Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.

Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed_____dollar(s) as membership fee for the League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

*Name*_____

*Street*_____

*City and State*_____

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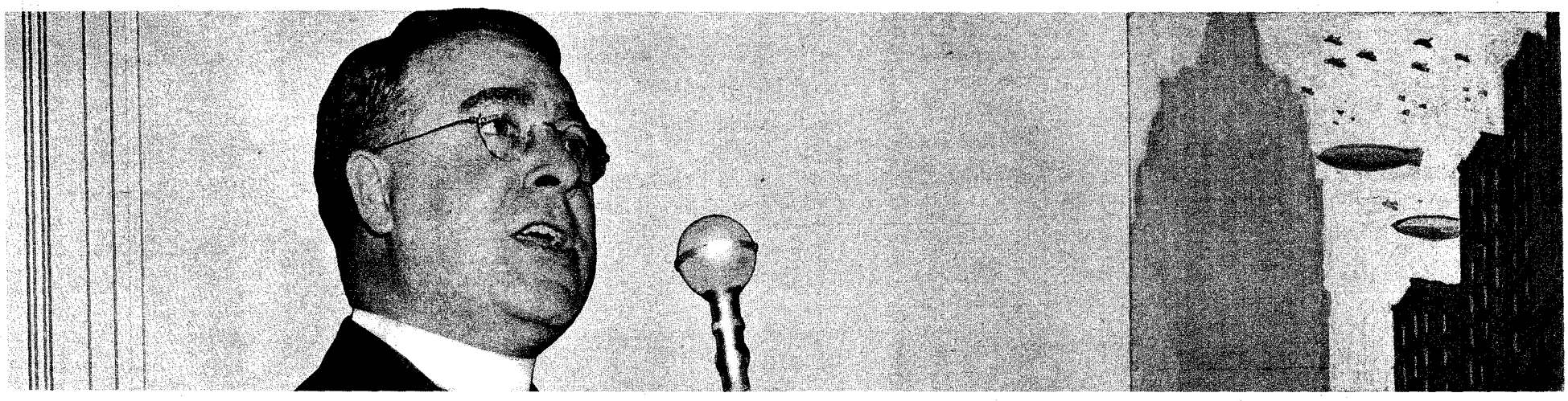
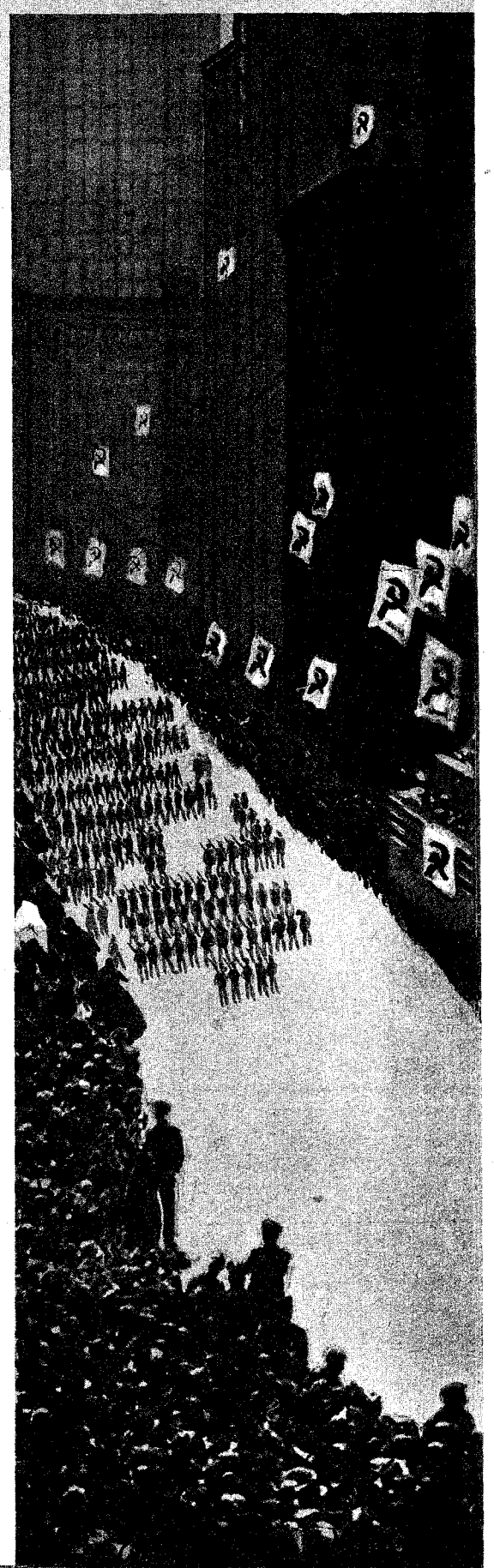


JULY FOURTH 1945



There was no Mass of Thanksgiving for American liberty this morning. There have been no church services for more than a year —since all places of worship were closed by order of the Red dictator. Six bishops, three Catholic and three Protestant, were executed yesterday morning in the basement of the Tombs prison. Thousands of priests, ministers and nuns are in concentration camps. There is nobody to conduct a religious service if it were permitted.

Orders have been issued at Comintern headquarters that persons displaying pictures of George Washington or otherwise paying homage to this bourgeois individual will be shot without trial.

But this afternoon will be gay. ½-million youths will parade Fifth Avenue before the stand of the Dictator. On both sides of the All-Powerful One will be Commissars—48 of them—one from each of the United Soviet States of America.

There will be tanks and airplanes. The bands will blare forth the "*Internationale.*" In the evening a triumph in the art of pyrotechnics will be achieved when the face of Stalin will be traced in twinkling stars of many colors against the black sky over New York.

* * *

That CAN be a Fourth of July in America within a few years. It WILL be—unless the people heed the warning of Father Coughlin and other leaders.

The time to save America from the horror of Communism is NOW, while the Constitution and representative government are still within our grasp.

Father Coughlin needs your help THIS SUMMER in the great task of rousing America to realization of the brewing terror. He needs your financial help NOW.

Fifty thousand dollars are needed AT ONCE to assure broadcasting success during the summer months—between now and September 1.

Please remember — Father Coughlin has contracted with 48 stations for one hour each week throughout the year. If he should fail to live up to the letter of these contracts—fail because of lack of finances — he could NEVER AGAIN renew many of these contracts.

That is why he needs your help—NOW. Your contribution of $1, $2, $3, $5, or, if you are in comfortable circumstances, $10, $20, $50 or $100 is needed in the Broadcasting Fund this very day.

Father Coughlin is the most potent force against Communism in America. Ask yourself —as a genuine American, and a lover of liberty, "Should I not aid Father Coughlin to the best of my ability?"

Ask yourself that question. You KNOW what the answer is.

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1939 Summer Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of genuine Americanism.

I hereby pledge the sum of $_____ which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before July 5 and on or before August 5.

My Name Is _____

My Address Is _____

City or Town _____ State _____

REMEMBER—MOSCOW IS AIDING AMERICAN COMMUNISTS.
AMERICAN CHRISTIANS MUST HELP THEMSELVES!

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

COMMUNISTS ORDER DRIVE FOR ROOSEVELT ELECTION

MOSCOW REDS COMMAND WORKERS IN U. S. PUSH QUEST FOR THIRD TERM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Soviet Russia is intensely interested in America's next presidential campaign, for upon the next election hinges a great portion of the worldwide program of the Communist International division.

In Moscow recently, the official newspaper of the International Young Communist League carried a statement *commanding Reds in America to work for the re-election of President Roosevelt,* if he chooses to make a stab for another four years in the White House. In the event Mr. Roosevelt declines, Communists were ordered to support a candidate who shares his views, *particularly his views on foreign policy.*

Although President Roosevelt most certainly is no Communist, it is not at all surprising that Moscow Communists are taking such an interest in his re-election. No prominent statesman, willingly or unwillingly, has given more aid to the Communist cause than the President of the United States.

In his attitude toward the so-called Fascist nations, in his support of the Spanish Loyalists, and in his loans to what remains of China, the President has warmed the heart of Josef Stalin.

In fact, harsh as the statement may seem, there is hardly a part of President Roosevelt's program and policy that does not further the Communist plan of world revolution. Mr. Roosevelt's failure to solve America's economic problems has spread such confusion and chaos throughout the country that the Communist Party in the last few years has *more than doubled its membership!*

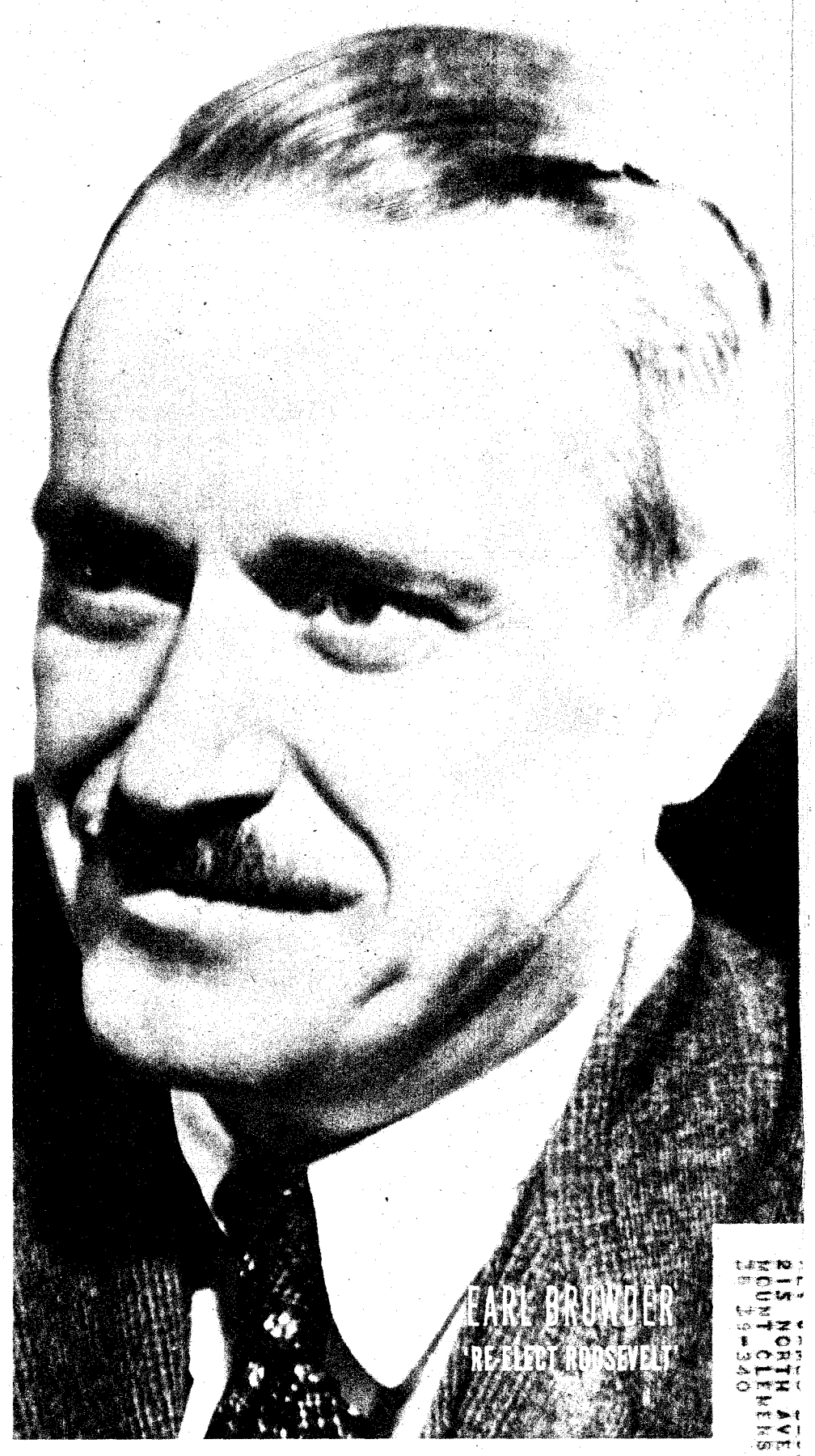
Mr. Roosevelt's policy of limiting food production while 12-million Americans border on starvation has bolstered the Communist call for strict government control of agriculture. Mr. Roosevelt's policy of destroying America's foreign trade by capitulating to anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi boycotts sponsored by Jewish interests has helped to create in the cotton districts of the south and the farm districts of the west a wasteland of economic desolation, *wherein Communism spawns.*

These things are appreciated deeply by Stalin and his Red hordes of the godless. Appreciation is expressed in their actions and in their literature; in all their thousands upon thousands of Communist papers, pamphlets, magazines, movies, books, stage plays and radio programs which at present are suffocating traditional Americanism.

All Communist propaganda presents glowing tributes to President Roosevelt interspersed between the usual Red cries for war, revolution, atheism.

Slightly more than a month ago Earl Browder, dictator of American Reds and Moscow's representative in the United States, announced that the Communist Party would stand squarely behind President Roosevelt in his third term quest. Thus Mr. Roosevelt, if he runs, *may find his name heading the Communist as well as the Democratic ticket.*

Most cleverly the Communists have concealed from the eyes of the world the brutal butchery that always accompanies their rise to power. In Red Russia the rotted bodies of more than 20-million martyred Christians testify mutely that Communism is not what it preaches; that Bolshevik sadists have no love for democracy, or that for which it stands.



GREAT 'COLUMBIAN CONTEST' STARTS IN NEXT ISSUE

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